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ABSTRACT

This is the ninth of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in the use and recognition of Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the eight lessons include dialogues, grammar analyses, recombination drills, guidelines for translation, vocabulary lists, pictorial aids, and reading and writing exercises. The emphasis of the course is on military science. (JB)

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# CHINESE-MANDARIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

[illegible]

## BASIC COURSE
## VOLUME IX
## LESSONS 88-95

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# CHINESE-MANDARIN
# BASIC COURSE

Volume IX

Lessons 88-95

September 1965

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

# PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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## LESSON 88

### I. Structural Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | Pēn 射機比平常飛機快幾 bèi? | How much faster than ordinary planes are jet planes? |
| | B: | 我想 pēn 射機比平常飛機快兩bèi. 平常飛機每小時飛三百英里, pēn 射機每小時六百英里. | I think jets are twice as fast as ordinary planes. Ordinary planes fly 300 miles an hour. Jets fly 600 miles an hour. |
| | A: | 在第二次世界大戰以前還沒有 pēn 射機. 現在各國都用 pēn 射機了. | Before the Second World War there were no jets. Now every country has jets. |
| | B: | 我想美國的 pēn射機比別國都多, 並且多好幾bèi, 你想怎麼樣? | I think the United States has more jets than any other country. Furthermore, she has many times more, don't you think so? |
| | A: | 我想一定比別國多幾bèi. 蘇聯也有不少 pēn 射機, 就是沒法子知道有多少. | I think so. Russia has a lot too. But we have no way of knowing. |
| | B: | 你想會不會比美國的少一半? | Do you think Russia has half as many as the United States? |
| | A: | 也許少一半, 也許少三分之一. 誰知道? | Maybe they have half as many, maybe one third as many as the United States. Who knows! |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L. 88 | B: | 少幾bèi 我們不知道,可是我們知道他們的pēn射機一定沒有美國多. | We don't know how many times less, but we definitely know that they have less jet planes than the United States has. |
| 2. | A: | 現在學中國話的學生多不多? | Are there many students studying Chinese at the present time? |
| | B: | 不太多.比從前少一bèi. | Not too many. There are half as many.as there used to be. |
| | A: | 從前學中國話學生的人數是多少? | How many were there before? |
| | B: | 差不多三百. | About three hundred. |
| | A: | 你的意思是現在的人數就有一百五十麼? | Do you mean that there are only one hundred and fifty students studying Chinese now? |
| | B: | 對了.學生一少,先生也少了. | That is right. Since there are less students, there are also less teachers. |
| | A: | 從前先生的人數是多少? | How many teachers were there before? |
| | B: | 從前有九十多位,現在就shèng了三十幾位. | There were more than ninety, now only thirty-some are left. |

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| | A: | 那麼比從前少了兩bèi了. | In that case there are only one third as many teachers as there used to be. |
| | B: | 對了.從前的人數是現在的三bèi多. | Yes. There were three times as many teachers as there are now. |
| 3. | A: | 你買的這本書這麼hòu, 比我買的hòu兩bèi. 一定比我的貴兩bèi吧? | The book you bought is so thick. It is twice as thick as mine. Is it twice as expensive as mine? |
| | B: | 我沒聽說hòu兩bèi的書錢就貴兩bèi. | I have never heard anybody say that a book that is twice as thick as another should cost twice as much. |
| | A: | 要是你寄的信太重,你得tyē兩bèi也許兩bèi以上的郵票. | If you mail a letter that is too heavy, you have to put on twice as many stamps or maybe more. |
| | B: | 所以我寫信寫得很短.就可以bìmyǎn tyē兩bèi的郵票, | That is why I make my letters very short. Then I wouldn't have to put on twice as many stamps as ordinarily necessary. |
| | A: | 為的是省錢,信寫得很短,真不是理yóu. | Writing short letters for the sake of saving money, is no excuse. |

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| | B: | 我說笑話.笑話是笑話,可是平常我寫信寫得很短,不是怕多tyā 一 bèi 郵票,是因為我不喜歡寫長信的原gu. | I was joking. Usually I make my letters very short, not because I want to save stamps but because I don't like to write long letters. |
| 4. | A: | 射擊技術都教他了,各種dz勢也都練習了,可是他的射擊還是不準chywè.怎麼辦? | He has been taught all shooting techniques. He has practiced all shooting positions, but his shooting is still not accurate. What can be done? |
| | B: | 得多練習.別人用一個鐘頭,他得多用一bèi. | He needs more practice. When other people need one hour, he would need twice as much. |
| | A: | 我們都想到了,也都shr過了,可是他還是那樣. | We have thought of that and we have also tried it. But he is still the same. |
| | B: | 也許他眼睛有毛病,要不然就是他太bèn.他一天練習幾次? | Maybe he has trouble with his eyes. Or perhaps he is too stupid. How many times does he practice every day? |
| | A: | 一天練習三次. | Three times a day. |

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| | B: | 一次幾分鐘？ | How long each time? |
| | A: | 一次四十分鐘. | Forty minutes each time. |
| | B: | 太短. | That is too short a time. |
| | A: | 才練習四十分鐘他就lèi了. | He is tired after forty minutes. |
| | B: | 才練習四十分鐘就lèi了,恐怕身體有毛病,得讓大夫jyǎn查jyǎn查. | If he is tired after only forty minutes of practice, then he is not in good shape. He needs a medical check-up. |
| | A: | 他看着好像身體很好shr的.吃的比別人也多一bèi,怎麼練習射擊才四十分鐘就lèi了? | He looks O.K. He eats twice as much as other people. How come that only forty minutes of practice would make him tired? |
| | B: | 不是身體有毛病就是不願意練習吧? | If there is nothing wrong with his health, then it must be due to his unwillingness to practice. |
| 5. | A: | 那一次的戰事敵人被我們包wéi了兩個多禮拜,並且都受傷了,還不tóu降.這一次的戰事才一個多禮拜就tóu降了,是甚麼理yóu? | During that battle the enemy was surrounded by us for two weeks. They did not surrender even though they were all wounded. This time, after only one week, they have already surrendered. What is the reason? |

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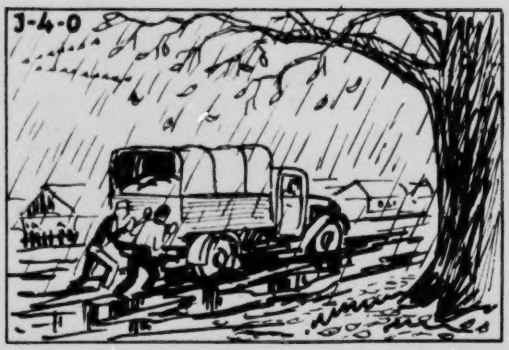
| B: | 上一次敵人的人數比我們多兩bèi.這一次他們的人數 就有我們的一半兒. | Last time the enemy had twice as many people as we had. This time they have only half as many as we do. |
| A: | 他們的步槍跟子彈都讓我們得到了,可惜沒有多少,還不到兩個大dzài-重車. | We have got their rifles and bullets. It is a pity that they did not have much. What we have taken was less than two truck loads. |
| B: | 他們士兵有步槍的jř佔三分jr一,一定有的把步槍rēng了. | Only one third of their soldiers had rifles. Some of them must have thrown their rifles away. |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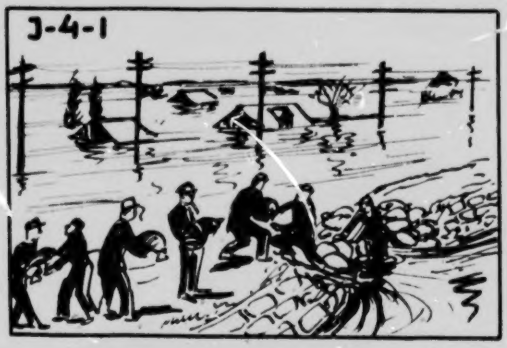
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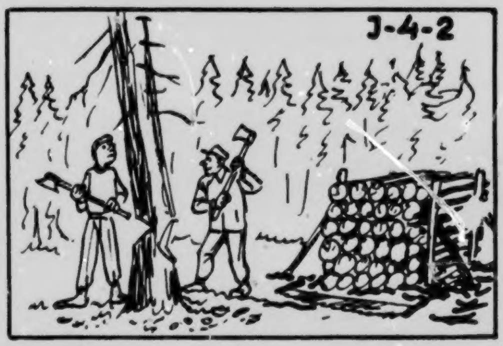
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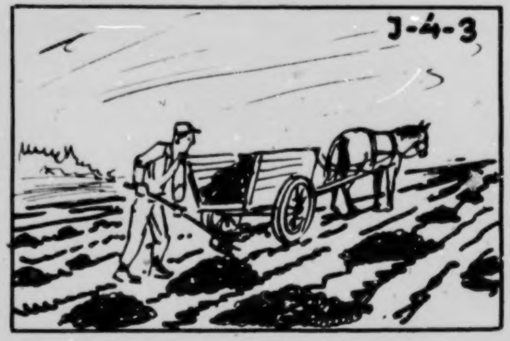
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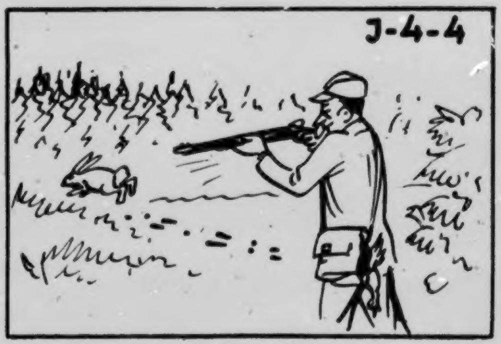
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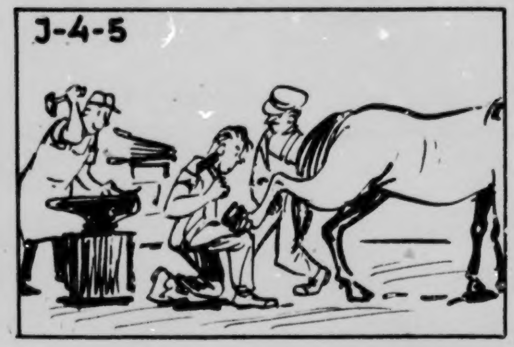
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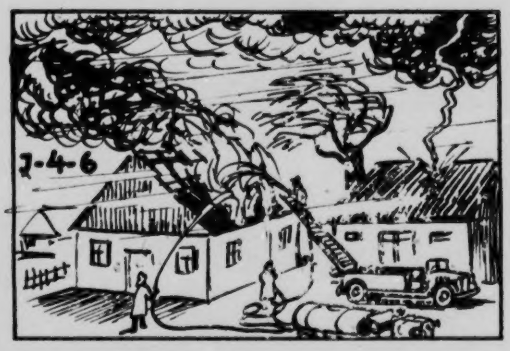
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## II. Basic Dialogue

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| 張國平跟白Bĭ得談水dzāi跟火dzāi的事情. | Jāng Gwópíng and Peter Bai talk about floods and fires. |
| 白: 我聽說中國常常有水dzāi, 是甚麼ywángu? | I heard that there are many floods in China. What is the reason for this? |
| 張: 有很多ywángu. 最大的問題是河太jăi, 又有太多ní. 所以一下了大yŭ 就很容易有水dzāi. | There are many reasons. The main reason is that the rivers are too narrow and too muddy. Therefore, this causes floods when it rains. |
| 白: 在山上種很多樹,是一種bìmyăn水dzāi的法子. | A lot of trees have been planted on the mountains. This is one way to avoid floods. |
| 張: 中國從前沒注意這件事,很多樹給kăn下來沒再種.現在知道種樹是很要緊的,所以每年春天的時候大家都種樹. | Formerly we did not pay much attention to this. Many trees were chopped down and were not replanted. Now we know that it is very important to plant trees. Therefore, each spring everybody plants trees. |
| 白: Jyànjù水bà也是一個法子.水bà可以把水dŭ- | Building dams is also a good method. Dams can |

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| 住.不但可以 bǐmyǎn 水-dzāi,並且還有很多別的用 chu. | stop the water from overflowing. Not only can they prevent floods, they also have many other uses. |
| 張: 美國有好幾個大水 bà,都是世界上有名的.對農人有很大的好 chu. 中國也有,可是沒有美國那麼多. Táiwān 也有一個很大的水 bà,是美國人幫中國人 jyànjù 的. | In the United States there are many large dams. They are all known the world over. They are beneficial to the farmers. China also has some, but not as many as the United States. In Formosa there is a large dam which is built with the help of Americans. |
| 白: 我也聽說過,並且在電-yǐng 兒裏頭也看見過世-界上很多地方有水 dzāi 的時候美國人常常給他們送穿的,用的,跟吃的東西. | I have also heard of this and have seen them in the movies. American people frequently send food and clothing to countries which have been hit by floods. |
| 張: 美國也有一兩次很大的水 dzāi .中國人雖然沒有甚麼錢,可是他們也 jywān 了一點兒錢送到美國來,讓美國人知道他們願意幫一點兒忙. | The United States itself has had a couple of large floods. Although the Chinese did not have much money, they also collected donations and sent them to the United States to show their willingness to help. |

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| 白：有水dzāi的時候那地方的人就要受很大的swǔnshr.水dzāi不常有,一年也許有一次.有時候也許幾年一次.火dzāi就不同了.我們常常聽見不是這兒有火dzāi就是那兒有火dzāi. | When an area is hit by flood, the people of that place will have to suffer great losses. Floods do not come often. Maybe once a year, or once in several years. But fires are different. We frequently hear of fires here and there. |
| 張：美國受火dzāi的swǔnshr一定不少. | There must be quite heavy losses from fire in the United States. |
| 白：有時候一條街所有的鋪子都shāu了,swǔnshr幾百萬塊錢.有時候也有人給shāu死了. | Sometimes stores on an entire street burn down. Losses might be over several million dollars. Sometimes people are killed too. |
| 張：我記得八九年前我們學校裏有一個房子着了火,我到學校來的時候看見那個房子màu烟.Jyòu火隊已經來了.很多jyòu火車都來,大家忙着jyòu火.連我們學校的學生也都幫着jyòu火. | I remember eight or nine years ago, there was a building on fire at our school. When I arrived at the school, I saw smoke coming out from the building. The fire brigade was already there. Everybody was busily engaged in putting out the fire. Even the students of the school were there to help. |

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| 白: 東西都 bān 出來了沒有? | Were all the things moved out of the building? |
| 張: 就是 lóu 下的傢具 bān 了一點兒出來, lóu 上的就沒法子 bān 了. 那時候還有兩個小孩子在 lóu 上呢. | Only a small portion of the furniture downstairs had been moved out. There was no way of moving things from upstairs. There were two children upstairs at that time. |
| 白: 小孩子都 jyòu 下來了沒有? | Were the children saved? |
| 張: 他們用 fǔ 子把 chwānghu 打開, 上 lóu 把孩子都 jyòu 下來了. 大的沒受甚麼傷, 可惜小的送到醫院去的時候已經死了. | They used axes to break the window, went upstairs and brought the children down. The big one was not injured. Unfortunately, the smaller one died as he was being taken to the hospital. |
| 白: 房子着火的時候大人有法子跑出來, 也許從 lóu 上跳下來. 就是小孩子一看見火早就怕死了. | When a house is on fire, adults can always find a way to get out, or perhaps jump out, from the upper floors. But children are scared to death as soon as they see a fire. |
| 張: 今年有一個學校着了火. 小孩子不是死了好幾十個麼? 多可 lyán! 所以房子得常常 jyǎn 查. 容易着火 | Isn't it true that there was a school on fire this year, and many children were killed? How pitiful! That is the reason why houses have to be inspected frequently. Things |

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| 的東西別放在有火的地方. | which catch fire easily should be kept away from fire sources. |
| 白：小孩子喜歡玩火更得特别注意. | Children are fond of playing with fire and need special attention. |
| 張：抽烟不小心也很容易着火.上禮拜報上說有一個老太太房子着了火,他給火 shāu 死了.聽說那是他在chwáng上抽烟的原gu. | The smokers' carelessness can also cause fires. Last week, according to the newspaper, there was an old lady who died in a house which caught fire. It is said that the house caught fire because she had smoked in bed. |
| 白：很多人到樹 lín 子去打 lyè 或是 lù 營,常常不小心就把樹 lín 子都 shāu 了. | Many people go to forests to hunt or to camp. Sometimes they are not careful and burn down the forest. |
| 張：樹 lín 子着了火就不容易 jyòu 了. | When a forest is on fire, it is very difficult to put out. |
| 白：很難.要是風很大就更難 jyòu 了.現在我們也用飛機來 jyòu 火. | It is very difficult. If the wind is blowing hard, it is even harder. Now we also use airplanes to put out fires. |

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| 張:要是船着了火怎麼辦? | What can be done if a ship catches fire? |
| 白:我們有jyòu火的船.水pēn起來的時候好看極了. | We have fireboats. It is very beautiful when water is being sprayed. |
| 張:要是chyán水tǐng着了火怎麼辦? | What can be done if submarines catch fire? |
| 白:要是在海底下,他們得自己想法子了. | If the submarine is submerged, they will have to think of some way themselves. |

## L. 88 Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | bèi | 倍 | M: | times, -folds |
| 2. | chyánshwěitǐng | 潛水艇 | N: | submarine |
| 3. | dǔ | 堵(住) | V: | to plug up or to block |
| 4. | dzāi | 災 | N: | disaster |
| 4.1 | shwěidzāi | 水災 | N: | flood |
| 4.2 | hwǒdzāi | 火災 | N: | fire (disaster) |
| 5. | féilyàu | 肥料 | N: | fertilizer |
| 6. | fǔdz | 斧子 | N: | ax |
| 7. | hòu | 厚 | SV: | thick |
| 8. | jáuhwǒ | 着火 | VO: | catch fire |
| 9. | jǐfēnjrjǐ | 幾分之幾? | Ph: | what fraction? |
| 10. | jyòuhwǒ | 救火 | VO: | to put out a fire |
| 10.1 | jyòuhwǒchē | 救火車 | N: | fire truck |
| 10.2 | jyòuhwǒdwèi | 救火隊 | N: | fire brigade |
| 11. | kǎn | 砍 | V: | to chop |
| 12. | màuyān | 冒烟 | VO: | to (give off) smoke |
| 13. | ní | 泥 | N: | mud |
| 14. | pēnshèjī | 噴射機 | N: | jet plane |
| 15. | rénshù(r) | 人數(兒) | N: | number of people |
| 16. | shǒudyàntǔng<br>(shǒudyàndēng) | 手電筒<br>手電燈 | N: | flash light |
| 17. | shwěibà | 水壩 | N: | dike, dam |
| 18. | syàsywě | 下雪 | VO: | snow (falls) |
| 19. | syàyǔ | 下雨 | VO: | rain (falls) |
| 20. | tùr | 兎兒 | N: | rabbit |
| 21. | yóuyǔng | 游泳 | V: | to swim |

## III Grammatical Analysis

1. TIMES AS MUCH - In English we use such expressions as:

twice as much as
three times as much as
fourfold
half as long as

half again as large as
one-fifth larger than
fifty percent larger
one and a half times the sixe of

In Chinese these all fall into the pattern of comparison with measured degree. A secondary pattern, much less used than the comparison pattern, is sometimes met.

1.1 Comparison Pattern with measured degree based on BǏ:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tāde fángdz | bǐ wǒde (fángdz) | dà | yíbèi. |
| Jèige húngde | bǐ nèige lánde | gwèi | yíbàn. |
| Jèityáu lù | bǐ nèityáu lù | cháng | sānfēnjryī. |

NOTE: bèi indicates the number of times or fold
bàn is the fraction half but follows the pattern of bèi (and is sometimes used in the sense of bèi, making the expression dà yíbàn ambiguous)

X-fēnjr-Y is the formula for a fraction when preceded by an appropriate denominator and followed by a numerator.

1.2 Equality Pattern based on YǑU or SHR̀:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jèige wūdz | shr̀<br>yǒu | nèige (wūdzde) | sānbèi<br>yíbàn<br>wǔfēnjrèr | (nemma dà) |

1.3 Exercise - Translate these sentences into English:

1.31 Díren jyūndwèide rénshùr bǐ wǒmende dwō wǔbèi.
1.32 Dírende fēijī syàndzài bǐ yǐchyán shǎule yíbàn.
1.33 Měigwode ywándždàn yěsyǔ bǐ Ègwo dwō sānszbèi.
1.34 Pēnshèjī bǐ píngchángde fēijī kwài háujibèi.
1.35 Jīnnyán syàde sywě bǐ chyùnyán hòu yíbèi.
1.36 Nǐ mǎide jeijǔng chìchē, bǐ wǒ mǎide neijǔng gwèi sz̀fēnjryī.
1.37 Tsúng jèr dau Jūnggwo bǐ tsúng Jyòujīnshān (San Francisco) dau Jūnggwo ywǎn jǐfēnjrjǐ?
1.38 Jèijǔng dyàndēng bǐ shǒudyàn lyàng háujibèi.
1.39 Jèige chyáu bǐ Hwáshèndwùn (Washington) Dàchyáu dwǎn yíbàn.
1.40 Syàndzài wǒmen jeige fēijī bǐ neige shān gāu wǔfēnjrèr.

1.4 *Exercise* - Make sentences in Chinese, using the following SV:

ywǎn chāng hòu dwō hǎu dà kwài
jǐn dwǎn màn shǎu hwài syǎu gwèi

1.5 *Exercise* - Translate into English:

1.51 Wǒde chyán shr tāde chyánde yíbàn.
1.52 Dírende chyánshwěitìng yígùng hái yǒu wǔshrjyǒuge. Dǎhwàilede shr chàbudwō yìchyán swǒyǒude sžfēnjryī.
1.53 Jèige chéngli nánren bǐ nyǔren dwō. Nyǔren shr nánrende shŕfēnjrjyǒu.
1.54 Jèiběn shūlide dž shr nèiben shūlide wǔbèi.
1.55 Wūdzlide rénshùr shr wàitoude rénshùrde yíbàn.

2. *MORE OR LESS THAN EXPECTED* - When in English we say, "Why, *I gave him all of twenty dollars*", the implication is that I have more than the situation called for. If on the other hand we say, "I gave him only twenty dollars", the implication is just the opposite, that I gave him less than the situation (perhaps) called for. In Chinese the fixed adverbs *dōu* and *tsái* make a similar distinction:

dōu .... more than was to be expected - takes *le* and (hái)
tsái.... less than was to be expected - does *not* take *le*, but may be followed by *jyòu*

2.1 *Exercise* - Translate into English:

2.11 Wǒ yǐjing *dōu* gěi tā wǔkwai chyán *le*; tā *hái* shwō búgòu. Wǒ *tsái* gěi tā wǔshrkwai chyán, tā *jyòu* shwō tài dwōle.
2.12 Wǒmen *dōu* dzǒule shŕjilǐ *le*, nǐ *hái* búlèi ma? Wǒmen *tsái* dzǒule shŕjilǐ, nǐ wèi shémma *jyòu* lèile?
2.13 Jèiben shū tā *dōu* nyànle sāntsz̀ *le*, tā *hái* búdung. Jèiben shū tā *tsái* nyànle sāntsz̀, tā dzěmma *jyòu* néng dung ne?
2.14 Jèr yǐjing *dōu* yǒu wǔshrjige rén *le*, tā *hái* jywéde shǎu. Jèr *tsái* yǒu wǔshrjǐge rén, tā *jyòu* shwō rén tài dwōle.
2.15 Tā dzài jèr jùle *dōu* sāntyān *le*, dzěmma *hái* bùdzǒu? Tā dzài jèr jùle *tsái* sāntyān, dzěmma *jyòu* dzǒule?

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 我希望做一個lyùshr̄ 我想我的syìnggé 可以做一個很好的lyùshr̄. | I hope to be a lawyer. I think with my disposition I can make a good lawyer. |
| | B: | 對了.你很會說話.你可以做一個 lyùshr̄.但是做一個lyùshr̄ 不是一件容易的事. | That is right. You know how to talk. You can be a lawyer. But being a lawyer is not an easy matter. |
| | A: | 關yu 法庭的事,法庭的各種問題,我知道得很清楚. | I have a clear understanding regarding the court and all problems of the court. |
| | B: | 這些事跟問題都知道了還不夠.你才念了一點兒書就覺得夠了麼? | It is not enough just to know all these. Do you feel that you know enough when you have studied only a little? |
| | A: | 夠是不夠,可是我不能等到夠了才做lyùshr̄ .剛做當然不容易可是做了以後就會 ywè 做 ywè 好了. | Of course it is not enough. But I can't wait till I know enough to become a lawyer. It is not easy at the beginning, but later I will be better. |
| | B: | 我現在做的事,所得的錢比不上做lyùshr̄ 所得的錢.你以後做 lyùshr̄ 所得的錢一定比我多幾bèi. | The money I make now on my present job can't compare with a lawyer's income. The money you will make as a lawyer will be many times more than mine. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | A: | 那個人不做事就想能得到好 chù. | That man does no work, he only thinks of getting benefits. |
| | B: | 這很像一個中國 gù 事裏所說的一個農人 shr-的. | This is very much like the farmer in a Chinese story. |
| | A: | 那個農人怎麼樣? | What about that farmer? |
| | B: | 有一天他看見了一個 tù 兒跑進一個 dùng 裏頭去. | One day he saw a rabbit running into a hole. |
| | A: | 他就走了吧? | He then left, I suppose. |
| | B: | 不,他就在那個 dùng 前頭坐下等着 tù 兒出來. | No, he sat down in front of the hole to wait for the rabbit to come out. |
| | A: | Tù 兒呢? | What about the rabbit? |
| | B: | 農人才坐下幾分鐘..... | It was only a few minutes after the farmer sat down..... |
| | A: | ....tù 兒就跑出來麼? | ....that the rabbit came out? |
| | B: | 他才坐下幾分鐘 tù 兒就從 dùng 的後頭跑走了. | It was only a few minutes after he sat down that the rabbit left by another hole in the rear. |
| | A: | 那個農人知道不知道? | Did that farmer know? |
| | B: | 不知道,還在 dùng 前頭那兒等着. | No, he continued to wait in front of the hole. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | A: | 你對種花很有興chyu，關 yu 種花兒的事情你知道得很多.我有一點兒問題要問問你. | You are interested in gardening and know a lot about it. I have some questions to ask you. |
| | B: | 甚麼問題? | What are your questions? |
| | A: | 我去年種了幾種花兒，就有一種開花兒,別的都不開花兒,是甚麼ywán-gù. | I planted some flowers last year. Only one kind bloomed. The others did not. I don't know why. |
| | B: | 你用了 féi料沒有? | Did you use a fertilizer? |
| | A: | Féi料都用了,還是不開. | I used all kinds of fertilizers. The flowers just didn't bloom. |
| | B: | 有的得等得兩三年以後才開.你才種了一年就希望他開花,不是希望得太快麼? | Some of them have to wait a couple of years before blooming. You have only planted them for one year and expect them to bloom, isn't it too impatient? |
| 4. | A: | 今年冬天冷得利害.這個禮拜差不多每天下-sywě. | This winter has been terribly cold. It has snowed almost every day this week. |
| | B: | 我覺得去年也是冷極了去年下 sywě 也下得很多. | I feel that last year was also very cold. It snowed a lot too. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 不.今年下 sywě 有去年的兩 bèi 多. | The snowfall this year has been more then twice as much as that of last year. |
| B: | 有去年的兩 bèi 多麼?你怎麼知道? | Is that right? How can you tell? |
| A: | 我這兒有去年的天氣報告,跟今年的比一比,就知道了. | I have a weather report from last year. After comparing the reports, I know this to be true. |
| B: | 那麼 yǔ 是比去年少下了一 bèi 吧? | Then the rainfall this year must have been as much as last year, I suppose. |
| A: | Yǔ 比去年少下了一 bèi | The rainfall this year is half that of last year. |
| B: | 今年 sywě 下了那麼多. syìnkwei 雨下得不多,要不然、又會有水 dzāi 了. | It has snowed so much. Fortunately rainfall was not too heavy, otherwise we would have had another flood. |
| A: | 可不是麼!去年水 dzāi 把那個 chyáu nùng 壞了,今年才修理好希望別再 nùng 壞,又得修理. | Isn't that so! Last year's flood damaged the bridge that had just been repaired this year. I hope it won't be damaged again and have to be fixed once more. |
| B: | 我希望可以 bìmyǎn. | I hope that this can be avoided. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | A: | 美國農家幾分jr幾有電燈? | What fraction of the farmers in the United States have electric lights? |
| | B: | 我知道得不太清楚.我想也許百分jr八十以上,有電燈吧? | I am not too sure about this. I guess over eighty percent of the people have electric lights. |
| | A: | 夜裏出去沒電燈怎麼辦? | When you go out at night, what would you do if you didn't have electric lights? |
| | B: | 可以用手電tŭng. | We could use flashlights. |
| | A: | 手電tŭng真有用.就是在城裏雖然有電燈,有的地方也得用手電tŭng. | Flashlights are very useful. Even in town where there are electric lights, people still have to use flashlights in some places. |
| | B: | 手電tŭng在每一個家裏也都得用的. | Flashlights are indispensable in every family. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 556-563)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 556. | 救 | jyòu | V: save, rescue | 救護車 | - ambulance |
| | | | | 救火 | - put out a fire |
| | | | | 救火車 | - fire engine |
| | | | | 救火隊 | - fire brigade |
| 557. | 冒 | màu | V: brave | 冒烟 | - to (give off) smoke |
| 558. | 雨 | yǔ | N: rain | 雨衣 | - raincoat |
| | | | | 下雨 | - to rain |
| 559. | 雪 | sywě | N: snow | 下雪 | - to snow |
| 560. | 橋<br>桥 | chyáu | N: bridge | jōu橋 | -ponton bridge |
| | | | | or fú 橋 | -ponton bridge |
| 561. | 倍 | bèi | M: times, -fold | | |
| 562. | 噴 | pēn | V: puff, to spray | 噴子 | - sprayer, sprinkler |
| | | | | 噴射機 | - jet plane |
| 563. | 隊<br>(队) | dwèi | N: team | 救火隊 | - fire company |
| | | | | 軍隊 | - troop |
| | | | | 陸軍 fù女隊 | - WAC |

## B.句子

1. 救火隊不但管救火,別的事情有時候也管.有的人忘了帶 yàushr 關在房子外頭,救火隊也幫他們忙,讓他們可以進去.
2. 有一次有人從橋上跳到海裏去,救火隊也救他.
3. 又有一次,有客人在旅館病得很利害.救護車沒來以前,救火車已經先來幫忙了.
4. 房子着了火就冒烟,人在屋子裏頭 chwānghu 跟門常常找不着.
5. 無論下雨下雪,甚麼地方着火,救火隊都得救火去.
6. 救火車開得比平常的車快好幾倍.
7. 救火隊的人常常因為工作受傷,死的也不少.
8. 小孩子喜歡看救火隊練 syi 救火.水噴得很高,很好看.

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## C. Gù事

有一年冬天,有一個念書的人坐了一條小船到別的地方去旅行.他念了很多書,很tsūng明.他在船上還是帶着書念.雖然雪下得很大很冷,他還是看書,不管雪下得多麼好看,不管河上風景多美,他總是看書船走得很慢他也不在hu,因為他簡直的不覺得,他就注意念書

後來他看書看得lèi了,眼睛很不shū服就跟替他開船的人談話他說「世界上就是念書的人有用,念書的人不必出門,世界上的事情都知道.甚麼問題都很容易解決,所以我們中國人就喜歡念書的人.對不對?」

開船的人回dá說:「對了.就是tsūng明的人能念書.先生,你一定tsūng明極了.」

念書的人說:「過jyǎng,過jyǎng,可是我想我還算不錯你念過書沒有?」

開船的人說:「沒有.」

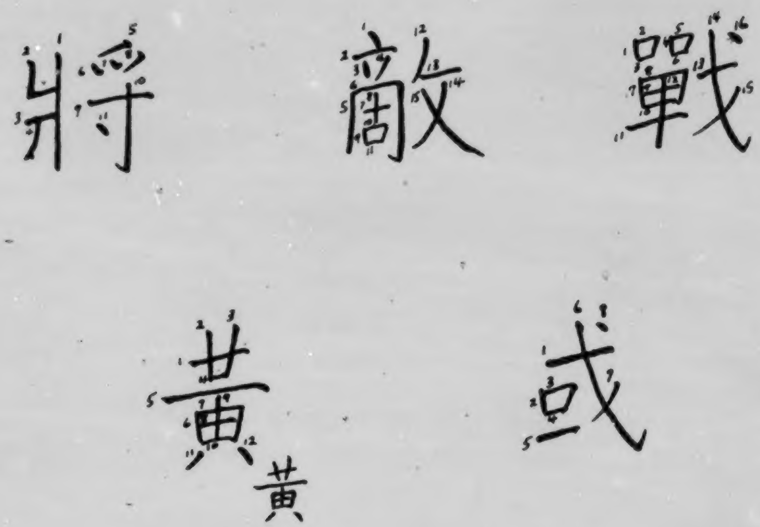
念書的人說:「可惜!沒念過書的人甚麼都不懂,就像已經死了一半了.」他們正在談話的時候,忽然雨下得很大,風也 gwā 得很利害.小船在風雨中好像樹 yè 子 shr 的.忽然念書的人 dyàu 到水裏去了.他大聲的叫:「救救我吧!」開船的人問他說:「你會 yóu yǔng 麼?」

念書的人說:「不會.」

開船的人說:「可惜,可惜!先生,你已經死了一半了!」

## VI. WRITING

### A. Writing (characters 366-370)



### B. Radicals

1. 寸 (inch, 41) as in: 將
2. 攵 (tap, 66) as in: 敵
3. 戈 (a spear, 62) as in: 戰, 或
4. 黃 (yellow, 201) as the word: 黃

## LESSON 89

### I. Structural Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 北平的人口比上海的人口多麼 ? | Is the population of Peiping larger than that of Shanghai? |
| | B: | 現在我們不知道.可是一九五三年的報告,上海的人口有北平的兩倍多. | We don't know about this at the present time. But according to the report of 1953, Shanghai had over twice as many people as Peiping. |
| | A: | 每方公里的人口數是多少呢 ? | How many persons per square kilometer? |
| | B: | 上海的人口數每方公里是五,一八三點七五,可是北平就有二,四三五點二四.上海的人口數比北平的多三分 jr 二. | In Shanghai there were 5183.75 persons per square kilometer. But in Peiping there were only 2435.24 persons per square kilometer. Shanghai had two thirds more people than Peiping. |
| | A: | Táiwān 呢 ? | How about Taiwan? |
| | B: | 那時候 Táiwān 的人口數每方公里就有二二零點六零.不太多.現在一定比從前多多了. | At that time in Formosa there were only 220.60 persons per square kilometer. There weren't too many. Now there must be quite a lot more than there used to be. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | A: | 一 jyà hūngjà 機可以帶多少 jà 彈? | How many bombs can a bomber carry? |
| | B: | 那要看是那一種的hūngjà 機. Jà 彈的重量也不同. | That depends on what type of bomber it is. Weights of bombs are also different. |
| | A: | Jà 彈最 chīng的幾 bàng 一個,最重的多少 bàng 一個? | How heavy is the lightest bomb? And how heavy is the heaviest? |
| | B: | 我所知道的航空 jà彈小的二十五 bàng 一個,大的兩千 bàng 一個. | As far as I know, the smallest one weighs 25 lbs, a large one weighs 2000 lbs. |
| | A: | 一個一dwūn重的jà 彈一 jya 重的 hūngjà 機恐怕就能帶一個吧? | A heavy bomber could probably carry only one 2000-lb bomb, I suppose. |
| | B: | 這個我不知道;小一點兒的 jà 彈也許可以帶幾個吧. | That I don't know. A bomber could probably carry several smaller bombs. |
| 3. | A: | 你們一共有多少學生? | How many students do you have altogher? |
| | B: | 我們一共有四十八個學生.. | We have 48 students altogether. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 平jyūn 一 bān 有幾個人? | How many students are there in a class on the average? |
| B: | 平 jyūn一 bān 八個人. | On the average, there are eight students in each class. |
| A: | 一bān 八個人,你們一共有四十八個人,那麼你們一共有六 bān 了. | If there are eight students in each class, and you have 48 students altogether, then you must have six classes. |
| B: | 我們一共有六bān. | We have six classes all told. |
| A: | 每bān 有一個軍官,或是一個士官麼? | Is there an officer or an NCO in each class? |
| B: | 從前每 bān 有一個軍官或是一個士官.現在我們學校決定所有的軍官士官都在一bān. | Formerly there was an officer or an NCO in each class. Now the school policy is to put all officers and NCOs in one class. |
| A: | 八個學生一 bān,說話的機會不多吧? | With eight students in one class they don't have many chances to speak, I presume. |
| B: | 說話的機會不多.一 táng 平 jyūn每人就能說六分鐘的話. | There aren't many chances to speak. The average time for each student during each class period is six minutes. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A: | 每人一táng 就能說六分鐘的話,那麼你們得好好的用這個機會練習了、 | Since each student has only six minutes to speak during one class period, they have to utilize the time very well. |
| | B: | 是的,要不然、真可惜. | Yes, it would be a pity otherwise. |
| 4. | A: | 每個城都有一個救火隊麼? | Is there a fire brigade in every city? |
| | B: | 每個城都有一個救火隊. 可是太小的城恐怕不一定有.. | There is a fire brigade in each city. But if the city is too small, it probably won't have one. |
| | A: | 每一個救火隊都有幾 lyàng 救火車吧? | Are there several fire trucks in each fire brigade? |
| | B: | 每一個救火隊都有一兩 lyàng 救火車. | Each fire brigade has one or two fire trucks. |
| | A: | 每 lyàng 救火車都有 fǔ子,手電 tǔng 跟別的救火的工具吧? | Each truck has axes, flashlights and other tools used in putting out fires, I presume. |
| | B: | 每個救火車都有,並且也有點兒藥,有的也許也帶 yǎng 氣. | Each fire truck is equipped with all these things. Furthermore, it also has some medicine. Some carry oxygen as well. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | A: | 你所yánjyou 的是甚麼? | What is it that you are studying? |
| | B: | 我所 yánjyou 的是世界人口問題. | What I am studying is the problem of world population. |
| | A: | 這種問題有意思麼? | Is this type of problem interesting? |
| | B: | 這是世界各國所最注意的問題. | This is a problem that all countries in the world are interested in. |
| | A: | 我不明白這個道理. | I don't understand the reason for this. |
| | B: | 世界各國的人口 ywè 來 ywè 多,那麼問題就 ywè 來 ywè 不簡單了. | The population of every country in the world is growing bigger and bigger. Thus the problem is getting less simple as time goes on. |
| | A: | 比方說 —— | For instance —— |
| | B: | 比方說吃的東西,可以 geng 種的田地,可以住的地方都 ywè 來 ywè 不夠了. | For instance, the food that is eaten, available land to be tilled, houses to live in, are getting increasingly insufficient. |
| | A: | 有甚麼法子解決這個問題呢? | What can be done to solve the problem? |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L. 89 B: | 解決這個問題的法子很多, Yánjyou 這個問題的人所 tí 出來的意思也很多.不是幾分鐘可以說得完的.以後有機會再談吧. | There are many ways. Suggestions made by people who study this problem are also numerous. They cannot be stated in a few minutes. Later, when we have time, let us talk about it again. |
| 6. A: | 你所說的話很有經yàn. 我跟你學了不少東西.. | What you have said is full of experience. I have learned a great deal from you. |
| B: | 你太客氣了,因為你是我好朋友,所以我才告訴你.我所 tí 出的都是我自己的經 yàn. 我想也許可以幫你一點兒忙. | You are too polite. I have told you all this because you are my good friend. The opinions I brought out are all of my own experience. I thought they might be of some help to you. |
| A: | 你所tí 出的我都得注意.因為對我所作的事有很大的幫助.我 ywè 來ywè 覺得我所學的不夠,我的經 yàn 太少. | I have to pay attention to all you have mentioned because it will be of great help to me in what I am doing. More and more I feel that I have not learned enough. My experience is too limited. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 「Lwó馬不是一天jyànjù成的」你所學的再加上經yàn那就更好了. | "Rome was not built in one day." It would still be better if you could add some experience to what you have learned. |
| B: | 謝謝.我希望你常常jř教. | Thank you. I hope you can enlighten me frequently. |

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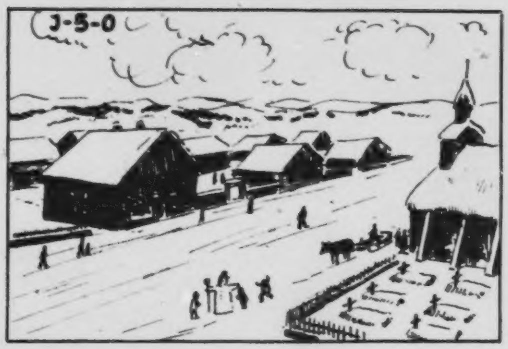
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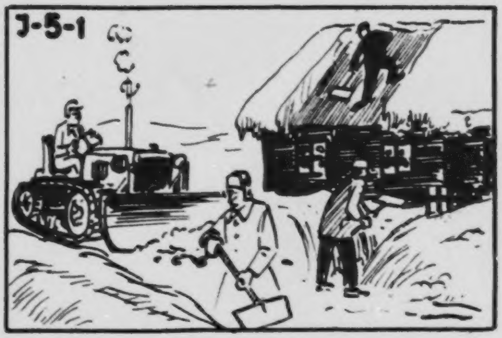
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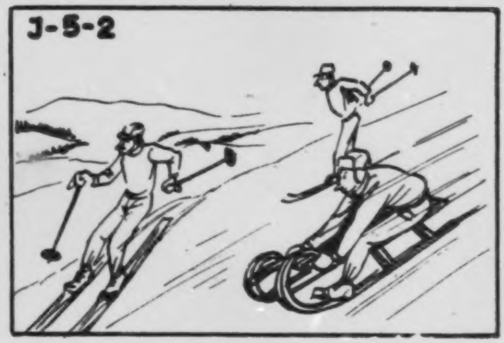
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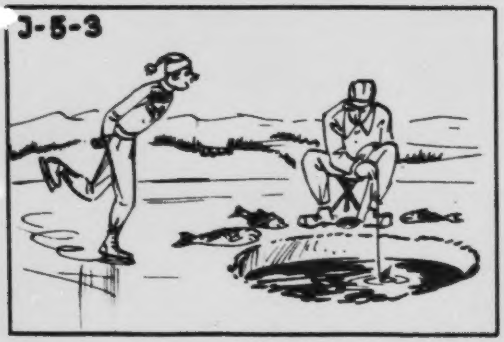
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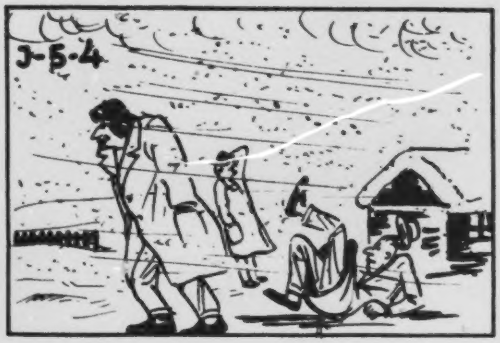
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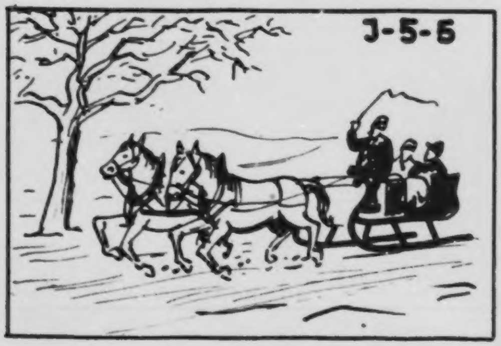
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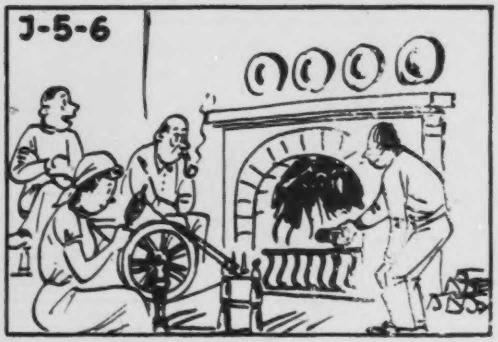
J-5-6

## II. Basic Dialogue

| | |
|---|---|
| 張國平跟白 BI得談冬天的事情. | Jāng Gwóping and Peter Bai talk about the winter season. |
| 白: 這幾天雪下得很大, 我弟弟跟我妹妹高興極了. | It has been snowing heavily these past days. My younger brother and sister are extremely happy. |
| 張: 他們一定在外頭玩兒吧. | They must be playing outdoors. |
| 白: 他們昨天跟好幾個小朋友在外頭做了一個很大的雪人. 他們玩兒得連飯都不想吃. | They made a very big snowman outside together with their little friends yesterday. They played so hard that they didn't even want to eat. |
| 張: 不但小孩子們喜歡雪, 就是大人們也多半喜歡雪. 每年下雪以後我都出去照相. 下雪以後的風景好看極了. | Not only do children like the snow, most of the adults like it too. Each year after a snowfall we would go out to take pictures. The scener after a snowfall is beautiful. |
| 白: 很多人出去作各種的運動. 高山上玩的人也不少. Hwá 雪就是一個有意思 | Many people go out to enjoy all kinds of sports. Many people go up to high moun- |

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|---|---|
| 的運動.你喜歡不喜歡? | tains. Skiing is an interesting sport. Do you like it? |
| 張:我沒hwá過雪.我看他們hwá雪真有意思.從山上hwá下來快極了.我覺得這種運動太危險. | I have never skied. It is interesting to watch people skiing. They come down real fast from the top of the mountain. I feel that this sport is too dangerous. |
| 白:看着好像很危險,可是學了以後常常練習,有了經yàn就不覺得了. | It looks very dangerous. If you practice a lot and gain enough experience after you have learned how to ski, you would not feel that way any more. |
| 張:要是不小心jwàng在樹上那就可真dzāugāu了.! | If one is not careful and bumps into a tree, wouldn't that be awful! |
| 白:那麼,你對hwábīng有沒有興chyu? | Then are you interested in skating? |
| 張:Hwábīng也是很有意思.我就是怕shwāidǎu了. | Skating is also very interesting. The only thing is, I am afraid of falling. |
| 白:這個禮拜六我們一塊兒出去hwábīng好不好? | Shall we go skating together this Saturday? |

| | |
|---|---|
| 張：我喜歡是喜歡，就怕 shwāidǎu，那真笑話。 | I would like that all right. But I am afraid I might fall down and make people laugh at me. |
| 白：不會。我可以教你，不必怕得那麼利害。 | No, you won't. I can teach you. Don't be so scared. |
| 張：讓我想一想，明天告訴你吧。我女朋友喜歡不喜歡這種運動？ | Let me think it over, I shall tell you tomorrow. Does your girlfriend like this sport? |
| 白：她喜歡極了，每年一下雪我們就出去玩兒，不但白天出去玩兒，晚上也出去玩兒。 | She likes it very much. We go out each year when it snows, not only during the day but also at night. |
| 張：晚上也 hwá 雪麼？ | Do people ski at night? |
| 白：不。晚上坐雪車。兩個人坐在雪車裏談話，那兒都是雪，又乾 jīng 又沒有別的聲音，真是一個另外的世界！ | No. People go on sleigh rides. If two persons ride on a sleigh, chatting, with snow all around them, all clean and quiet, that is just like another world. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 張：聽你一說我 syànmù 極了, | After hearing what you've said, I envy these people very much. |
| 白：你怕危險又怕 shwāidău. 這個 dàu 是不危險,可以 shr̀ 一 shr. | You are afraid of the danger and fear falling down. But this is not dangerous, so you can try it. |
| 張：Shr̀ 是可以 shr̀ 一 shr, 可是不會像你所說的那麼有意思. | Although I could try it, it would not be as interesting as all that. |
| 白：為甚麼? | Why not? |
| 張：我不能就跟我太太出去,還得帶着三個小孩子.小孩子常哭常 nàu,.所以下雪的時候我還是喜歡在家裏,省很多 máfan. | I cannot just go out with my wife, I have to take our three children along. They cry and fuss. That is why I'd rather stay home when it snows and save all the trouble. |
| 白：在家裏做甚麼呢? | Then what do you do at home? |
| 張：看看書或是請幾個朋友到家裏來坐在火 lú 旁邊 kău 火,談談話,喝喝茶,不是也很有意思麼? | Read books, or invite a few friends home to chat and have tea by the fireside. Wouldn't that also be very interesting? |

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|---|---|---|
| 白: | Hwá雪, hwá冰,坐雪車,坐在火lú旁邊kău火談話,都有意思.可是因為下雪出門跟旅行都很不方便,很多人就給雪關在家裏不能出去. | Skiing, skating, sleigh riding, and chatting by the fireside are all interesting. But because of the snow many people are kept inside as it is not convenient to travel. |
| 張: | 對了.下雪的時候走路跟開汽車都得特別小心,路太hwá很容易shwāidău汽車也容易出事. | Right. When it snows you have to be very careful when walking or driving. Roads are very slippery, and it is easy for people to fall down and for cars to have accidents. |
| 白: | 所以下雪以後său除的工作很máfan.街上的雪,公路上的雪都得用特別的車來său除,我們自己門外頭的雪,他們不管,得我們自己作.Lài極了. | The clean-up job after a snowfall is a troublesome one. The snow on the streets and on the highways has to be swept with special vehicles. No one bothers with the snow outside our house. We have to sweep it ourselves. This is a very tiresome job. |
| 張: | 農人更不喜歡下雪.田地不能種東西,牛yáng在外頭是一個大問題.你說對不對? | Farmers do not like snow. They cannot plant things on the land. The cattle and sheep outdoors create a problem also, don't they? |

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|---|---|
| 白: Wèi 牛 yáng 有時候還得用飛機把乾草 rēng 下去,要不然、他們就 è 死了. | Sometimes they have to feed cattle and sheep from the air by dropping hay from airplanes. Otherwise these animals might die of hunger. |
| 張: 世界上的事情、這樣兒看是好的、那樣兒看也許是壞的、問題就是看你是怎麼看,來決定事情的好壞. | A thing might look good from one point of view, but bad from another. The question is how you look at things. Goodness and badness of things in this world depend on how you look at them. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | bān 班 | N: | class (school) |
| 23. | dwūn 噸 | M: | ton |
| 24. | fānggūnglǐ 方公里 | N: | square kilometer |
| 25. | hūngjàjī 轟炸機 | N: | bomber |
| 26. | hwá 滑 | V: | to slip |
| 26.1 | hwásywě 滑雪 | V/N: | ski/skiing |
| 26.2 | hwábīng 滑冰 | V/N: | skate/skating |
| 27. | hwǒlú 火爐 | N: | stove |
| 28. | jàdàn 炸彈 | N: | bomb |
| 29. | jīhwèi 機會 | N: | opportunity |
| 30. | jīngyàn 經驗 | N: | experience |
| 31. | kǎuhwǒ 烤火 | VO: | warm oneself at the fireside |
| 32. | nèmma 那麼 | Ph: | in that case |
| 33. | píngjwūn 平均 | N: | average |
| 34. | rénkǒu 人口 | N: | population |
| 35. | sǎuchú 掃除 | V/N: | sweep off/clean up |
| 36. | shwāidǎu 摔倒 | V: | fall, fall down |
| 37. | sywě 雪 | N: | snow |
| 37.1 | sywěrén 雪人 | N: | snowman |
| 37.2 | sywěchē 雪車 | N: | sleigh, sled |
| 38. | táng 堂 | M: | measure for class (hours) |
| 39. | yánjyou 研究 | V/N: | study/research |

## III Grammatical Analysis

1. RATE OF SPEED, ETC. - In expressing rates of speed and similar relative figures, the following pattern is used:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jèige fēijī měi syǎushŕ fēi wǔlyòubǎilǐ. | This airplane flies five to six hundred miles an hour. |
| Jèige fēijī yíge syǎushŕ fēi wǔlyòubǎilǐ. | This airplane flies five to six hundred miles an hour. |

1.1 Exercise - Translate into English:

1.11 Yíge rén chr̄ yíge, yě byé dwō chr̄, yě byé shǎu chr̄.
1.12 Jèijǔng shū wǔshrkwai chyán yìběn; nǐ mǎi jǐběn dōu syíng.
1.13 Tā shwōhwà shwōde jēn kwài, yìfēn jūng néng shwō yìbaièrshrdwō dz̀.
1.14 Tā kāichē kāide tài kwàile. Chàbudwō yìsyǎushŕ bāshrdwō yǐnglǐ.

1.2 Exercise - Make sentences using the following expressions:

1.21 700 miles per hour
1.22 a mile a minute
1.23 five dollars a piece
1.24 two dollars and a half per person
1.25 $13.50 a week
1.26 a population of 67 to the square mile (fānglǐ)
1.27 four families per courtyard
1.28 ten degrees (of temperature) per thousand feet (of latitude)
1.29 eight tons of bombs per bomber
1.30 an average of two planes lost for each attack made

2. SWǑ is the nearest Chinese equivalent of an English relative pronoun such as who, which, that which. It stands, however, in the position of an adverb, immediately before the verb. It may be used to introduce a modifying clause ending in de. Following this structure, but treated as a single word, are the nominal expressions swǒyǒu and swǒyǒude, meaning all, every. The basic pattern is:

Tā swǒmǎide nèisye dūngsyi ...........

2.1 Translate into English:

2.11 Tā swǒshwōde nèisye hwà chywándōu budwèi.
2.12 Wǒ swǒtīngjyande syāusyi gēn tā swǒbàugàude yìdyǎr dōu bùyíyàng.
2.13 Díren swǒhūngjàde mùbyāu méiyou yíge dìfang shr yàujǐnde.
2.14 Tāmen swǒyùngde wùchi yě yǒu bùshǎu shr syīnde.
2.15 Tā swǒyánjyoude jeisye dōu swàn yàujǐn.

2.2 Translate into Chinese: (use swǒ construction wherever possible)

2.21 He didn't like any of the things I purchased.
2.22 The things he reported may turn out to be true.
2.23 Last night he told us about all his experiences in France.
2.24 If all the people in the world lived in that place, there would be 2300 people per square mile (fānglǐ).
2.25 That's exactly what I don't want to do.

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 我們今天出去hwábīng好不好? | Shall we go skating today? |
| | B: | 好吧,可是我不會hwábīng.你得先教一教我才行. | Okay, but I don't know how to skate. You have to teach me first. |
| | A: | 那有甚麼難?我一教你就會了. | That's not difficult. You will know how to do it as soon as I teach you. |
| | B: | 我很怕.我怕 shwāidǎu; 一 shwāidǎu不是把 twei shwāi壞了就是把gēbèi shwài壞了. | I am very scared. I am afraid of falling and hurting my leg or my arm. |
| | A: | 那麼多穿一點兒衣shang 就是shwāidǎu 也不會受傷得太利害, | Then put on more clothes. If you fall, you won't be hurt so much. |
| | B: | 我喜歡學一學.我對hwábīng有興chyu,完全是因為看見你hwábīng 的dz̄勢很好看的 ywángu. | I'd like to learn how to skate. The reason I am interested in it is that I saw you skating. I like your grace when you skate. |
| | A: | 可是我剛學的時候,平均差不多每分鐘 shwāidǎu 一次每次練習總得shwāidǎu好幾十次. | But when I first learned skating, I fell once every minute. I would fall many times during each practice. |

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| | B: | 我太 pàng. 要是 shwāidǎu 就好像 rēng 下一個 jà 彈 shr 的. | I am too fat. When I fall down, it looks as if a bomb were dropped. |
| | A: | 別怕,我教 hwábīng 也很有經 yàn. | Don't be afraid. I am also experienced in teaching skating. |
| | B: | 好吧.那麼我們就明天開始吧. | In that case we will start tomorrow. |
| 2. | A: | 昨天開會的人數兒多不多? | Were there many people at the meeting yesterday? |
| | B: | 很多.差不多有二三十個人. | Quite a few, about twenty to thirty people. |
| | A: | Yánjyou 甚麼問題? | What subject did you study? |
| | B: | 開會所 yánjyou 的是怎麼解决世界上人口太多的問題. | The subject we studied at the meeting was how to solve the problem of overpopulation in the world. |
| | A: | 怎麼解决? | How? |
| | B: | 他們所 tí 出來的法子很多.這個問題不簡單,不是很容易解决的. | Many ideas were brought up. This is not a simple problem and cannot be solved easily. |
| | A: | 你 tí 出甚麼法子沒有? | Did you suggest any solution? |

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| | B: | 我tí了. 我所tí出的法子有三分jr二的人都說不錯.. | I did. Two thirds of the people there thought it was a good idea. |
| 3. | A: | 你在救火隊裏作事已經作了幾年了? | How many years have you been working with the fire brigade? |
| | B: | 差不多八 九年了.. | About eight or nine years. |
| | A: | 你對於救火的事情一定有很好的經yàn. | You must be very much experienced in fire fighting. |
| | B: | 有一點兒經yàn. | I do have a little experience. |
| | A: | 美國小孩子很syànmù在救火隊裏作事. | American children all admire people who work for the fire brigade. |
| | B: | 也許因為救火是很有意思的事情.也許因為救火車開得很快,他們覺得很有意思. | Maybe because fire fighting is very interesting. Maybe they think it is very interesting because fire trucks are driven very fast. |
| | A: | 救火車sú度平jyūn每小時幾十英里?五六十英里吧? | How many miles per hour is the average speed of fire trucks? Fifty or sixty miles, I suppose. |
| | B: | 得看情形.但是一定比平常汽車快. | It depends on the situation. The speed is higher than that of ordinary cars, for sure. |

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| 4. | A: | 你常看電yǐng 兒麼? | Do you often go to the movies? |
| | B: | 現在很少.可是我在中學念書的時候很常看電 yǐng兒有時候一天兩次. | Very rarely now. When I was in high school, I would sometimes go twice a day. |
| | A: | 平 jyūn 一個月看幾次? | How many times a month on the average? |
| | B: | 平 jyūn 一個月看十幾次. | I went ten times a month on the average. |
| | A: | 現在呢? | What about now? |
| | B: | 現在平 jyūn 一個月看一次. | Now once a month on the average. |
| | A: | 你所看的電yǐng兒都是那國的電 yǐng 兒? | From what country did the movies come? |
| | B: | 我所看的十分 jr 九是美國的電 yǐng 兒. | Nine tenth of the movies I saw were from the United States. |
| | A: | 你不喜歡看中國的電yǐng兒麼? | Don't you like to go to Chinese movies? |
| | B: | 喜歡是喜歡,可是沒有機會看. | I like them all right, but I don't have any chance of seeing them. |
| 5. | A: | 你的一 jr 眼睛為甚麼黑了? | Why do you have a black eye? |
| | B: | 因為 hwá 雪不小心 shwāi-dǎu 了. | Because of carelessness, I fell while skiing. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | A: | 怎麼把眼睛 shwāi 黑了? | How did you get your black eye? |
| | B: | Jwàng 在樹上了. | I bumped into a tree. |
| | A: | 你所說的不一定是真的吧? | That's not necessarily true, is it? |
| | B: | 我所說的都是真的. | What I've said is all true. |
| | A: | 我聽說你昨天晚上喝了太多酒,也許你是喝 dzwèi 了酒給人家打黑了眼睛吧? | I heard that you drank too much last night. Maybe you were hit by someone while you were drunk. |
| | B: | 酒,喝是喝了一點兒,可是沒有你所說的那麼利害.. | I drank a little, but I did not drink as much as you described. |
| | A: | 眼睛一定是給別人打黑了的.美國一個俗話說,那兒有烟那兒就有火, | You must have been hit by someone in the eye. There is a common saying in the United States, "Where there is smoke, there is fire." |
| | B: | 昨天晚上我喝完了酒,甚麼就都不知道了.你所說的也許有理 yóu. | After I finished drinking last night, I did not know a thing. Maybe what you said is correct. |
| 6. | A: | 昨天你出去辦甚麼事去了? | What did you do when you went out yesterday? |
| | B: | 也許你看見了報上說 jywān 錢幫助受水 dzāi swǔnshr 的人吧.我出去 jywān 錢去了. | Maybe you have seen the news in the papers about collecting donations to help people who have suffered losses from the flood. I went out to |

collect donations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | Jywān了多少 ? | How much did you collect? |
| B: | 一共 jywān 了五十多塊錢. | Over fifty dollars all told. |
| A: | 每家多少錢? | How much from each family? |
| B: | 有的一家兩塊錢,有的一家幾毛錢,有的一個錢都沒jywān. | Some families donated two dollars each. Some families donated a few dimes, and some families did not donate anything at all. |
| A: | 平 jyūn 每家 jywān 了多少錢? | On the average, how much did each family donate? |
| B: | 平 jyūn 每家 jywān 了差不多一塊錢. | On the average each family donated almost one dollar. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 564-570)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 564. | 滑 | hwá | SV: slippery, smooth<br>V: to slip | 滑雪<br>滑冰 | - ski, skiing<br>- ice skating |
| 565. | 氷<br>冰 | bīng | N: ice | 氷 syāng<br>氷 chiling | - refrigerator<br>- ice cream |
| 566. | 驗<br>騐 | yàn | V: examine, verify | 經驗 | - experience |
| 567. | 均 | jyūn | BF: all, adjust | 平均 | - averaging, on the average |
| 568. | 轟<br>(轰) | hūng | V: bombard | 轟炸<br>轟擊<br>轟炸機 | - bomb<br>- bombard, shell<br>- bomber |
| 569. | 炸 | jà | V: bomb, explode | 轟炸<br>轟炸機<br>炸彈 | - bomb<br>- bomber<br>- bomb |
| | | já | V: fry in deep fat | | |
| 570. | 架 | jyà | M: measure of planes<br>V: prop up, frame | | |

B.句子

1. 冬天的運動,滑雪滑冰最有意思.
2. 夏天也可以滑冰,因為有的地方有特別預備的滑冰場.
3. 滑冰場裏頭有音樂跟很美的電燈.
4. 去年在美國有一個很大的滑冰,滑雪的運動會.世界上很多人來 tsān 加..
5. 那些人對yu 滑冰滑雪都有很多的經yàn, 技術都是很好的.
6. 要滑冰的技術跟dz 勢好,平 jyūn 每天得練習幾小時?
7. 轟炸機,有重轟炸機,有 chīng 轟炸機,還有別種的轟炸機..
8. 一架重轟炸機,可以坐十幾人,並且可以飛幾千英里那麼遠..
9. 重轟炸機要是飛得近,就可以多帶炸彈.
10. 上次世界大戰美國的B-24, B-17, B-29

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都是這種飛機。

C. Gù 事 L. 89

轟炸機可以飛得很高。在冬天的時候飛機的外頭常常有冰，很不方便。要是地上有雪，有冰，飛機降 lwò 不但不方便，有時候也很危險。

在 Ōujōu 的北方，冬天常下雪，打仗的軍隊有滑雪部隊。他們的服裝都是白的，為的是不容易讓敵人看見。

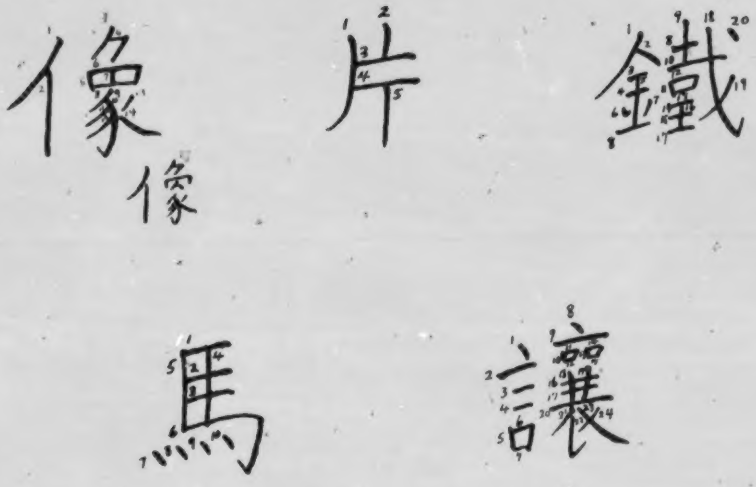
說到在冬天作戰，讓我想起第二次世界大戰來。Dé國軍隊從戰爭開始就一直打勝仗。在一九四四年冬天，Dé國軍隊已經快打到蘇聯的中部了，好像一兩天以nèi蘇聯的軍隊就得tóu降了。沒想到正在這個時候，天氣忽然變了，gwā 大風，下大雪，下大雨，wēn度在 líng度下。Dé國軍隊打了那麼久的仗，走了那麼遠的路，皮鞋都走壞了。地下都是冰，滑得利害，不但不容易走動，ér且士兵的手，jyǎu，都冰壞了。他

L. 89

們沒有在這麼冷的天氣作戰的經驗,平均每天病死的,冷死的,不知道有多少人.因為地上的冰雪,所有戰車, dzài 重車,都開不動了.就在這個時候蘇聯不停的用飛機轟炸,用大砲轟擊,結果 Dé 國軍隊就打 bài 了.

## VI. WRITING

### A. Writing (characters 371-375)



### B. Radicals

1. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 像
2. 片 (a strip, 91)as the word: 片
3. 金 (metal, 167) as in: 鐵
4. 馬 (horse, 187) as in: 馬
5. 言 (words, 149) as in: 讓

## LESSON 90

### I. Structural Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 那個地方東北一帶很危險.為甚麼他已經受了傷又到那兒去? | The northeastern part of that place is very dangerous. Why has he gone there again after he had been wounded? |
| | B: | 他說他對那一帶的情形知道的清楚極了,並且他很有經驗,一定要去. | He said that he knew the situation around that place very well. Furthermore, he is experienced, and he insisted on going. |
| | A: | 你為甚麼不 jǐng 告他? | Why didn't you warn him? |
| | B: | 我連看見他的機會都沒有,就不用說跟他說話 jǐng 告他了. | I did not even have a chance to see him, let alone talk to him. |
| | A: | 要是你有機會跟他說,也許他會聽你的 jǐng告.我們都知道你是他的好朋友. | If you had had a chance to talk to him, maybe he would have listened to you. We all know that you are his good friend. |
| | B: | 沒用.他連太太說的都不聽,就不用說好朋友了. | It would have been useless. He does not even listen to his wife, let alone his good friends. |
| 2. | A: | 我聽說你要到救火隊去作事,是真的麼? | I heard that you were going to work for the fire brigade. Is that true? |

L. 90

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 怎麼不是真的! | It sure is. |
| | A: | 你連滑冰滑雪都怕shwāidǎu,就不用說救火了.平常的運動都怕,就不用說冒險的事了. | You are even afraid of falling while sking or skating, let alone fire-fighting. You are even scared of daily exercises, let alone risky work. |
| | B: | 滑冰滑雪是自己玩兒玩兒,救火是幫助別人 自己玩兒,shwāidǎu 不值得.幫助別人值得冒險. | Skating and skiing are fun for oneself. Firefighting is assisting other people. Falling for one's own pleasure is not worth the while. But to fall in helping other people is worth the risk. |
| | A: | 你連汽車都不會開就不用說救火車了. | You don't even know how to drive a car, let alone a fire truck. |
| | B: | 救火不一定得會開汽車.開汽車也不難,我可以學一學. | Firefighting does not require me to drive. Driving is not difficult. I can learn. |
| 3. | A: | 我很喜歡打lyè,山裏頭有很多tù兒我們一塊兒去打lyè好不好? | I like hunting very much. There are many hares in the mountains. Shall we go hunting together? |
| | B: | 你說笑話麼? | Are you joking? |
| | A: | 怎麼了? | Why? |

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|---|---|---|---|
|  | B: | 你的眼睛那麼壞.連十尺遠的大樹都看不清楚.就不用說一個小 tù 兒了. | Your eyes are so bad that you can't even see a tree ten feet from you, let alone a small hare. |
|  | A: | 我們玩兒玩兒就是了.我不行,還有你呢. | We are just going for fun. If I can't hit any, I can still depend on you. |
|  | B: | 我連槍都沒拿過.就不用說射擊了. | I have never even held a gun in my hands, let alone done any shooting. |
| 4. | A: | 你的問題解决了沒有? | Has your problem been solved? |
|  | B: | 很難解决.得請一個人替我想法子解决. | It is very difficult to solve. I have to get someone to think of some way of solving it. |
|  | A: | 請王先生好不好?他對這種問題有 yánjyou, 也有經驗. | How about getting Mr. Wang to help. He is well-informed and experienced in this matter. |
|  | B: | 不行. | No. |
|  | A: | 為甚麼? | Why not? |
|  | B: | 他連自己家裏的問題都不能解决,就不用說替別人想法子了. | He can't even solve problems he has in his own family, let alone thinking of a solution for other people's problems. |
| 5. | A: | 那個兵為甚麼 shàn 離職 shǒu? | Why did that soldier go AWOL? |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 他喜歡出去玩兒. | He liked to go out and play. |
| | A: | 他不怕士官長 fá 他麼? | Wasn't he afraid of officers punishing him? |
| | B: | 他連連長的ming令都不聽,就不用說士官長了. | He didn't even mind his company commander's orders,let alone the NCO's. |
| | A: | 他為甚麼要當兵呢? | Then why did he want to be a soldier? |
| | B: | 誰說他願意當兵? | Who said he wanted to be a soldier? |
| | A: | 不願意當兵就應當離開軍隊. | If he does not like to be a soldier, he should get out of the army. |
| | B: | 他就是要那麼做. | That is what he has been trying to do. |
| 6. | A: | 你昨天買的無線收音機好不好? | Is the radio receiver you bought yesterday any good? |
| | B: | 很好,可是有一點兒 dzá 音. | It is very good. But it has a little static. |
| | A: | 我想那恐怕不是收音機有毛病,也許天氣有關 syi. | I think that this is probably caused by the weather and is not the fault of the radio. |
| | B: | 我希望不是收音機有毛病. | I hope there is nothing wrong with the radio. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A: | 你的收音機是剛買的,不會有毛病.天氣一定有一點兒關syi.我的收音機這兩天也有 dzá音. | Your radio has just been bought, It is not apt to be bad. The weather must have something to do with it. I have been having the same trouble with my radio recently. |
| | B: | 沒有 dzá音,我就滿意了. | If there is no static, I would be satisfied. |
| 7. | A: | 你射擊的 dž 勢有一點兒不對. | Your shooting position is not quite right. |
| | B: | 甚麼地方不對? | What is wrong? |
| | A: | 左手跟 gēbei tái 得高了一點兒. | Your left hand and arm are a little bit too high. |
| | B: | 要是把 byāubǎ 也 tái 高一點兒就準chywè 了. | If the target were raised a little higher, it would be accurate. |
| | A: | 你怎麼那麼 bènl 射擊是你對 byāubǎ myáu 準,不是 byāubǎ 對你的槍 myáu 準. | How come you are so stupid. Shooting involves aiming a gun at the target, not the target at the gun. |
| | B: | 修正 dz 勢很 máfan. Ywè 修正 ywè 不準 chywè. | Adjusting the position is very troublesome. The more you try to adjust it, the more inaccurate it becomes. |

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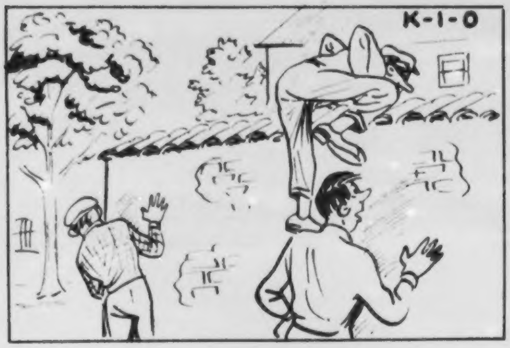
|---|---|---|---|
| L. 90 | A: | 因為你雖然修正 dz 勢還是不對,所以還是不準 chywè. | Although you have adjusted your position, it is still not right. Consequently it is still not accurate. |
| | B: | 我有一點兒 lèi 了,明天再練習吧. | I am a little tired. Let us practice more tomorrow. |
| 8. | A: | 他的 tài 度有一點兒緊張,是甚麼原 gu? | He is a little tense. What is the reason for this? |
| | B: | 大概因為昨天他家裏着了火的原 gu. | Probably because he had a fire in his house yesterday. |
| | A: | 受了甚麼 swǔnshr了沒有? | Was there any damage? |
| | B: | Syìngkwēi swǔnshr̄ 不大,要不然,他一定會病了. | Fortunately, the damage was not great, otherwise he would have been sick. |
| | A: | 他精神不太好吧? | His spirit is not too good, is it? |
| | B: | 不太好.有一點事就緊張.他連一點兒小事都緊張,就不用說家裏着了火了. | No, it isn't. He gets tense with very minor things. He is tense even with minor matters, let alone a fire in his house. |
| 9. | A: | 下雪以後,路有一點兒滑.開車,走路都得小心. | After the snow the roads are a little slippery. One has to be very careful while walking or driving. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 我很少出去.下雪以後更不想出門.這樣可以 bìmyǎn 出事了. | I don't go out much. I have even less desire to go out after it snows. Accidents can be avoided in this way. |
| A: | 老在家裏沒有甚麼意思. | It is dull staying at home all the time. |
| B: | 在火 lú 旁邊兒看看書, káukau 火,聽聽音樂,不是很有意思麼 ? | Isn't it interesting to read books and to warm oneself by the fireplace while listening to music? |
| A: | 你一說,我就覺得有一點兒意思.可是你沒有甚麼運動. | Now that you mention it, I also feel that it is interesting. But you wouldn't have any physical exercise. |
| B: | 我可以把門外頭的雪 sǎu 除乾淨.不但是好的運動,走路不方便的問題也可以解決了. | I can sweep the snow from the front of my doorway. Not only is this a good exercise, but the inconvenience of walking is also removed. |

L. 90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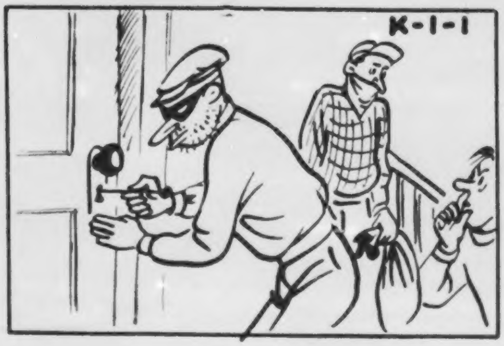
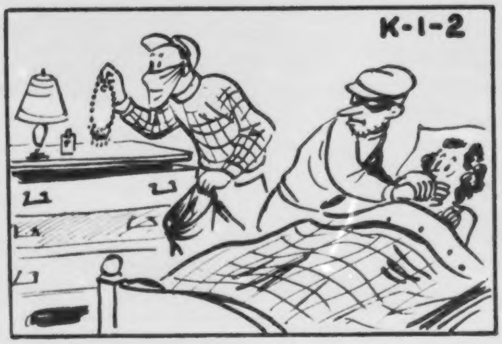

K-1-1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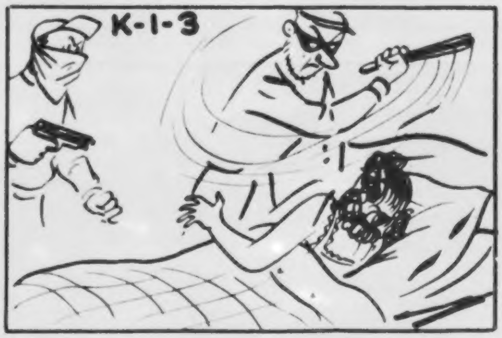
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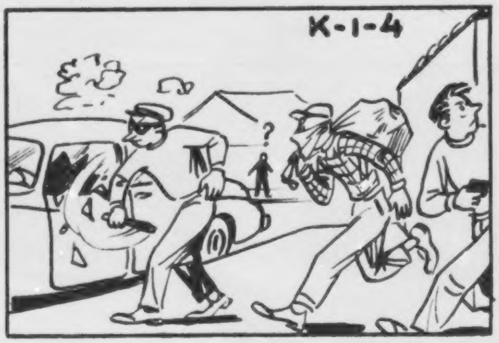
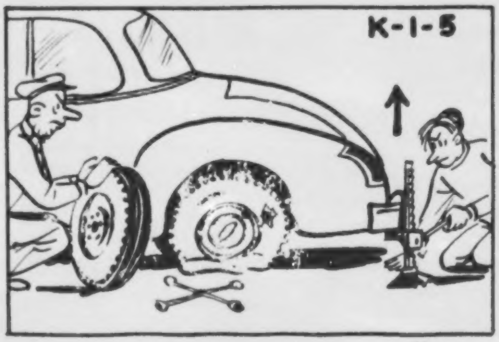
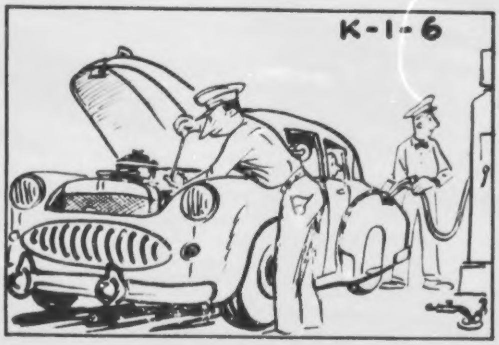

K-1-4


K-1-5


K-1-6

## II. Basic Dialogue

| | |
|---|---|
| 張國平跟白彼得談强盗跟謀殺的事情 | Jāng Gwópíng and Peter Bǎi talk about robbery and murder cases. |
| 張：昨天我dyōu了一個照像機. | I lost a camera yesterday. |
| 白：是怎麼dyōu的？ | How did you lose it? |
| 張：我放在汽車裏頭.昨天停在中美百hwò公sz旁邊.買了東西回來才半個鐘頭,就沒了. | I left it in the car that was parked on the side of Jung-Mei Department Store. After I got back from shopping a mere half hour later, it was gone. |
| 白：汽車門swǒ上了沒有？ | Were the doors of your car locked? |
| 張：我忘了把汽車門swǒ上,所以就給人偷走了. | I forgot to lock the car. That is how it was stolen. |
| 白：你應當把車門swǒ上.Syìng-kwēi沒把汽車偷走. | You should have locked the car. Fortunately your car was not stolen. |
| 張：我的汽車有保險,就是給人偷走也沒關係.現在世界上的人ywè來ywè壞了. | I have insurance on the car. It would not matter if it were stolen. Nowadays, people are getting worse day by day. |

L. 90

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| 白:偷東西還算小事.有的又chyǎng東西又 móushā, 才可怕ne. | Stealing is still considered a minor crime. Some people rob or murder. That is terrible. |
| 張:昨天報上不是說有一個人因為要錢買書,把一個老先生打死了麼? | Didn't yesterday's paper mention that someone killed an old man because he needed money for books? |
| 白:Chyǎng了錢 沒有? | Was any money taken? |
| 張:因為有人來,一個錢也沒chyǎng就跑了. | He ran away before he took any money because someone came along. |
| 白:像這樣的事情多極了.有的 chyángdàu méng上臉, pá 進人家的屋子去chyǎng東西, chyǎng jūbǎu. | There are many cases like that. Some robbers cover their face, climb into people's houses, and rob them of things and jewelry. |
| 張:他們多半都帶着槍,只好讓他們chyǎng,要是 hǎn,或是打電話,就會讓他們打死. | Since most of them carry guns, people cannot prevent them from robbing them. If the victims try to yell or make a telephone call, they might be killed. |
| 白:有錢的人所有的 jūbǎu 也都有保險.他們不會吃 kwēi 的. | Jewelry and pearls belonging to wealthy people are all covered by insurance, they won't be taking a loss. |

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| 張: Chíshŕ, jūbǎu chyǎng 去很難賣出去.錢 chyǎng去 就可以用,方便得多了. | Actually, it is very difficult to sell stolen jewelry. But stolen money can be spent quite conveniently. |
| 白: 所以 chyángdàu 多半去 chyǎng 銀行.前幾年有幾個 chyángdàu 因為要 chyǎng 一家銀行, jìhwà 得很詳細. | That is why robbers often rob banks. Several years ago, a few robbers robbed a bank. They planned it really well. |
| 張: 他們 chyǎng 着了沒有? | Did they succeed? |
| 白: Chyǎng 了不少錢 | They got a big sum of money. |
| 張: 銀行裏頭的人就讓他們 chyǎng麼 ? | Did the people at the bank resist? |
| 白: 他們一點兒法子都沒有. Chyángdàu 們都拿着手槍. 有的拿着 gwùn 子, jř好讓他們 chyǎng. | They could not do anything. The robbers were all armed with pistols and clubs. There was nothing they could do but to let them rob the bank. |
| 張: 他們是怎麼跑了的? | How did they get away? |
| 白: 銀行外頭有他們的車在等着他們. Chyǎng 完了錢, 就坐着汽車跑了. | A getaway car was waiting outside the bank. After they had robbed the bank, they got into the car and drove away. |

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| 張: Jǐngchá jwēi上了他們沒有? | Did the police catch up with them? |
| 白: Jǐngchá jwēi上是jwēi上了,就是找不找所chyǎng的錢 | Policemen caught up with them but could not find the money they took. |
| 張: Chyángdàu在那兒給jǐngchá jwēi上了? | Where did the police catch up with them? |
| 白: 在公路旁邊的一個汽油站. | At a gasoline station by the side of the highway. |
| 張: Chyángdàu們去加汽油麼? | Were the robbers getting gasoline? |
| 白: 不是,他們的車tāi 的nèi-tāi,外tāi 都 byě 了.正在hwàn車 lwún子跟nèitāi的時候給jǐngchá jwēi上了. | No, they had a flat tire. They were caught by the police while it was being changed. |
| 張: 他們怎麼那麼bèn? | Why were they so stupid? |
| 白: 他們不bèn! 因為jǐngchá 找不着所chyǎng的錢. | They were not stupid, since the police could not find the money. |
| 張: 那麼jǐngchá 怎麼知道他們是chyángdàu呢? | Then, how did the police know they were the robbers? |

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|---|---|
| 白: Jǐngchá 知道他們坐的是甚麼樣的汽車.他們看見jǐngchá 的時候,tài度很緊張. | The police knew what kind of car the robbers were driving. Also when they saw the police, they were very tense. |
| 張: 可是找不着錢,不能說他們是 chyángdàu a. | But if they could not find the money, they could not say these people were the robbers. |
| 白: 他們在路上已經把錢交給另外一個chyángdàu了. 那個 chyángdàu 另外開一-lyang汽車,在路上等着. | They had passed the money to another robber who was waiting in another car on the way. |
| 張: Jǎngchá 問他們很多問題沒有? | Did the police ask them a lot of questions? |
| 白: Jǐngchá ywè問,他們 ywè緊張. | The more the police asked them, the tenser they became. |
| 張: 就是平常人給jǐngchá 一問,也會緊張的. | Anybody would be nervous when being questioned by the police. |
| 白: 可是那lyàng汽車是停在銀行外頭的.所以只好把他們都帶回jǐngchá局去.裏頭有一個從前shā-過人,還有一個從前chyǎng- | But the car they were in was the car which had been waiting outside the bank. Therefore, the police took them all to the police station. One |

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| 過東西. | of them had previously killed someone. Another had robbed people before. |
| 張: 那麼都把他們關起來了？ | In that case they would be locked up. |
| 白: Jàn 時關起來了.後來有幾個銀行的出 nàywán 出庭作證 認得他們就是 chyǎng 他們銀行的那幾個 chyángdàu,所以就都受 fá 了,給法庭關起來了. | They were locked up temporarily. Later, several cashiers from the bank went to the court to testify and identify them as those who had robbed the bank. They were then sentenced and sent to jail. |

## Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40. | byě 癟 | SV: | flat (tire, ball) |
| 41. | chēlwúndz 車輪子 | N: | wheel |
| 42. | chētāi 車胎 | N: | tire |
| | 42.1 nèitāi 内胎 | N: | inner tube |
| | 42.2 wàitāi 外胎 | N: | tire |
| 43. | chíshŕ 其實 | A: | actually, in fact |
| 44. | chìyóujàn 汽油站 | N: | gasoline station |
| 45. | chīngchìdàn 輕氣彈 | N: | hydrogen bomb |
| 46. | chyáng 牆 | N: | wall |
| 47. | chyángdàu 强盗 | N: | robber |
| 48. | chyǎng 搶 | V: | to rob |
| 49. | dzáyīn 雜音 | N: | static |
| 50. | gwùndz 棍子 | N: | club, stick |
| 51. | gwānsyi 關係 | N: | relation, connection, relevance |
| | 51.1 méigwānsyi 沒關係 | Ph: | unrelated, irrelevant, it doesn't matter |
| 52. | jǐnjāng 緊張 | SV: | tense |
| 53. | jǐnggàu 警告 | V/N: | warn/warning |
| 54. | jřhǎu 只好 | IE: | can do nothing but |
| 55. | jūbǎu 珠寶 | N: | gems, pearl, and jewelry |
| 56. | màusyǎn 冒險 | VO: | to risk danger |
| 57. | méng 蒙 | V: | to mask |
| 58. | móushā 謀殺 | V: | murder |
| 59. | shōuyīnjī 收音機 | N: | radio receiver |
| 60. | tái 抬 | V: | to lift |
| 61. | tōu 偷 | V: | to steal |

## III Grammatical Analysis

1. EVEN ..... NOT TO MENTION ..... is expressed in the pattern:

Lyán Yīngwen tā dōu shwōbùhǎu, jyòu búyùng shwō Jūnggwo hwà le.
Jyòushr Yīngwen tā yě shwōbuhǎu, jyòu búyùng shwō Jūnggwo hwà le.
(Even English he speaks poorly, not to mention Chinese.)

1.1 Exercise - Make sentences in the given pattern with the following expressions:

1.11 shōuyīnjī .................... fābàujī
1.12 ywándždàn .................... chīngchìdàn
1.13 píngchángde dyànmǎr .......... jèijǔng mìdyànmǎr
1.14 jǐnggàu ...................... bùgwǎn
1.15 shàngwèi ..................... shàngsyàu
1.16 tàitài ....................... háidz
1.17 yǒu jīngyàn .................. méidzwògwo
1.18 jǐnjāng ...................... màusyǎn

2. YǑU YÌDYǍR has two uses which need to be distinguished:

2.1 Functive Use: Yǒu is the main verb and yìdyar is a modifier of the object or is itself the object. In this pattern, the negative may be formed by substituting méiyou shémma or méi (you) dwōshau:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ yǒu yìdyǎr chyán. | I have a little money. |
| Tā méiyou dwōshau chyán. | He doesn't have much money. |

2.2 Adverbial Use: The phrase yǒu yìdyǎr precedes a stative verb or a descriptive phrase as a modifier. In this pattern the negative is formed by prefixing bù to the main verb, not by any change to the phrase yǒu yìdyǎr:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tā yǒu yìdyǎr lèi. | He is a bit tired. |
| Tā yǒu yìdyǎr bùshūfu. | He is a bit ill. |

2.3 Exercise - Make sentences based on the functive use of yǒu yìdyǎr, using the following terms:

jīngyan
syìngchyu
máubìng
jàngài
syīwang
dzáyīn
máfan
tóuténg

Change these sentences into the negative pattern:

méiyou shémma or méiyou dwōshǎu.

2.4 Exercise - Make sentences based on the adverbial use of yǒu yìdyǎr, using the following terms:

bùjwǔnchywè
kěsyi
búdwèi
kělyán
màusyǎn
búkèchi
búywànyi fúwù
jǐnjāng

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A: | 我的車 tāi byě 了.大概是 nèitāi 壞了,真 dzāugāu,我們得下車看一看. | I have a flat tire. The inner tube is probably damaged. This is awful. We have to get down and take a look. |
| B: | 你得把車停在公路旁邊. | You have to park the car on the side of the road. |
| A: | 對了.我真 húdu. 要不然一定出事.這個車 tāi 是一個禮拜以前剛買的,怎麼 byě 了? | Right. I am really all mixed up. If I don't pull up to the side, we will have an accident. The tire was bought just a week ago, how come it is flat? |
| B: | 大概因為,你太 pàng 吧? | Probably because you are too fat. |
| A: | 我喜歡聽你說笑話,可是現在真不是時候. | I like to listen to your jokes. But this is not the time for jokes. |
| B: | 別那麼緊張吧.我是怕你着 ji 所以........ | Don't get so excited. I was afraid you would worry, therefore.... |
| A: | 別說了,別說了!少說話,多做事! | Don't talk any more. Let us get to work. |
| B: | 好.你有沒有另外一個車 lwún 子,我們可以 hwàn 一 hwàn? | Okay. Do you have a spare tire? We can change it. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 有是有,可是那個車 lwún 子的車 tāi 一個禮拜以前 byě 了.到現在還沒送去修理. | I have one, but it became flat a week ago. I have not had it fixed yet. |
| B: | 現在怎麼辦? | What are we going to do? |
| A: | 我們站在公路旁邊等.有汽車來的時候,請他們幫忙. | We will stand on the side of the highway and wait for some car to come and help us. |
| B: | 他們怎麼幫忙? | How can they help? |
| A: | 請他們到汽油站去叫人來. | Ask them to go to the gasoline station and send some man over. |
| B: | 我有一個主意.有汽車經過的時候,請他們把我跟車 tāi 帶到汽油站去修理.修理好以後,再叫汽油站的 hwǒ 計把我跟車 tāi 送回來,好不好? | I have an idea. If some car passes by, I will ask them to take me with the tire to the gasoline station and have the tire fixed. After it is fixed, I will ask the man at the gasoline station to take me and the tire back here. Is that o.k.? |
| A: | 你真 tsūng明!有車來了.他們怎麼連看也不看? | You are really smart. Some car is coming. Why don't they even look at us? |
| B: | 因為你不是一個小姐.並且你又太胖. | Because you are not a young lady, and because you are too fat. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. A: | 我們已經等了半個多鐘頭了. | We have been waiting for half an hour already. |
| B: | 我們走吧,我得到汽油站去. | Let us go. I have to get to the gasoline station. |
| A: | 為甚麼你現在也緊張起來了? | Why have you also become so excited ? |
| B: | 我走,你一個人等着好了. | I am going. You had better wait here alone. |
| A: | 你想有甚麼法子可以叫人注意? | What do you think we can do to get people's attention. |
| B: | 你可以tǎng在公路上,他們就必得下車. | You can lie on the highway. Then they will have to get out of the car. |
| A: | 要是他們不管,我可就dzāugāu了! | If they didn't care, then there would be a big mess. |
| B: | 那麼,你就不必自己解決你的問題了! | Then you wouldn't have to solve your problem anymore. |
| A: | 你這個móusha的法子很不錯. | The murder plot of yours is pretty good. |
| B: | 兩個人一塊兒請人幫忙很難,你在這兒等車,我到那兒等車去了.汽油站再見. | It is difficult to seek help with two of us together. You wait for a car here. I am going to wait for a car there. We will meet at the gasoline station. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | A: | 怎麼你這個時候才到? | How come you got here so late? |
| | B: | 走得我 lèi 極了.你怎麼比我先到這兒來了? | I am so tired from walking. How did you get here before me? |
| | A: | 你走了剛幾分鐘,來了一輛 jǐngchá 的汽車.他把我送到這兒來,路上怎麼沒看見你? | A few minutes after you left, a police car came and took me here. Why didn't we see you on the road? |
| | B: | 我從另外一條路走,我想短一點兒. | I took the other route. I thought it was shorter. |
| | A: | 車 tāi 快修理好了.等一會兒他們可以送我們回去. | The tire is about fixed. Later they will take us back to our car. |
| | B: | 坐 jǐngchá 的汽車很有意思吧? | It must have been interesting to ride in a police car. |
| | A: | 很有意思.聽他的收音機 gwǎngbwō 說,剛才有一個 méng 着臉的 chyángdàu 在一家 dzáhwòdyàn chyáng 了很多錢 坐一 lyang 一九四九年的舊汽車跑了. | Very interesting. I heard over their radio that a masked man had just robbed a grocery store of a lot of money. He fled in a 1949 car. |
| | B: | 所以叫所有的 jǐngchá 注意. | The entire police force has been put on alert. |
| | A: | 真有意思. | This is really interesting. |

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | A: | 剛才汽油站的hwǒji 告訴我,昨天晚上有兩個chyángdàu 來了. | The man at the gasoline station just told me that two robbers had come to the station. |
|  | B: | 他們都méng 着臉麼? | Were they both masked? |
|  | A: | 不.他們坐着一 lyan輛汽車來加汽油.有一個忽然拿出手槍來,要 hwǒji 拿錢. | No. They came in a car to get gasoline. One of them suddenly took out a pistol and demanded that the attendant give him the money. |
|  | B: | 他們chyǎng了多少錢? | How much money did they rob? |
|  | A: | 他們chyǎng了三四百塊錢,還不滿意,要 hwǒji 再給他們錢. | They took three or four hundred dollars, but they were not satisfied. They demanded more from the attendant. |
|  | B: | 給了沒有? | Did the attendant give them any more? |
|  | A: | 所有的錢都給了他們了,那兒還有錢呢? | All the money had already been given to them. There wasn't any more. |
|  | B: | Chyángdàu生氣了沒有? | Were the robbers mad? |
|  | A: | 有一個想 shā 那個hwǒji,怕他以後認識他們.另外一個chyángdàu說,別 shā 他.說的時候用gwùn子打hwǒji, jǐng告他別叫jǐngchá, 說了就都跑了. | One of them was afraid of being recognized in the future and wanted to kill the attendant. The other said, "don't kill him". After he said this, he hit the attendant with a club and warned the attendant not to call the police. Then they ran away. |

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | B: | 這些日子做買賣也不容易,好像很冒險 shr 的. | It is not even easy to do business these days. It seems that it is very risky. |
| 5. | A: | 為甚麼你買了那麼多,那麼好看的花兒? | Why did you buy so many pretty flowers? |
|  | B: | 為的是送給我的太太.明天是他的生日. | To give them to my wife. Tomorrow is her birthday. |
|  | A: | 花兒比 jūbǎu 好. | Flowers are better than gems. |
|  | B: | Jūbǎu 貴,買不起;買了又怕給人偷去, dyōu了又可惜. | Gems are too expensive. I can't afford them. Furthermore I am afraid of losing them. It would be a pity if they were lost. |
|  | A: | 可是有的女人喜歡 jūbǎu, 就是你 jǐng 告他 jūbǎu 會 dyōu了,或是給人偷了,或是會被人 móushā, 他們也不在 hu. | However, some women like gems. Even if you warn them that they might lose the gems, or someone might murder them, they still would not mind. |
|  | B: | 其實 chyǎng、jūbǎu, móushā 都是很冒險的事,平常人都不願意作. | Actually, robbing gems and murdering someone are both very risky. Ordinarily, people would not do it. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 571-578)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 571. | 雜<br>(杂) | dzá | BF: mixed, miscellaneous | 雜hwòdyàn<br>雜草<br>雜音 | - general store, variety store<br>- weed<br>- static |
| 572. | 係<br>(系) | syì | BF: connected with | 關係 | - relation, connection, consequence |
| 573. | 警 | jǐng | BF: warn | 警lǐng<br>警察<br>警告<br>警jyè | - alarm<br>- policeman<br>- warn, warning<br>- to take precautions |
| 574. | 察 | chá | BF: examine | 警察 | - policeman |
| 575. | 强<br>強 | chyáng | SV: be strong | 强dàu | - robber |
| 576. | 消 | syāu | BF: cancel, dispose | 消dú<br>消hwà<br>消息 | - sterilize, disinfection<br>- digest<br>- information, news |
| 577. | 謀 | móu | BF: plot, devise | 謀殺<br>tsan謀長 | - to plot murder<br>- chief of staff |
| 578. | 殺<br>(杀) | shā | V: slay, kill | 謀殺 | - to plot murder |

B. 句子

1. 為甚麼我聽無線電 gwǎngbwō 的時候常常有雜音?
2. 我看看.這跟你的收音機沒有甚麼關係.
3. 怎麼我的無線電收音機不能收到警察的 gwǎngbwō ?
4. 他們用的收音機是另外一種的.要是接到有強 dàu 的消息,他們 lì 刻就去.
5. 很多人不喜歡警察,你呢?
6. 因為警察管他們開車的 sù 度,太快,就 fá 他們.
7. 這對他們有好 chù, 他們不應當那麼想.
8. 要是他們不 fàn 法,不想謀殺,警察就管不了他們了.他們也不必不喜歡警察了.

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## C. Gù事

時候已經很晚了,人已經都睡覺了,街上也沒有汽車開過了.在一條很黑的小街旁邊,站着兩個人,在那兒很小聲的說話.

「我想我們可以開始了.」

「忙甚麼?那家的電燈還開着.」「那家電燈開着有甚麼關係?我們沒 jìhwa 到那家去.」「他們會聽見的.一聽見就會打電話叫警察.」一個鐘頭以後,一個又說,「現在行不行?」

「我得再問問你,他們是不是都不在家?」

「都出去旅行去了.他們院子裏有報紙,還有 nyóunǎi 都沒拿進去呢!」

「好,你進去.我在外頭等着.要是我看見有警察來,或是覺着甚麼不對,我就

警告你.」

「你的手槍讓我用吧.」

「好吧.你拿去吧.別出甚麼壞主意.」

「我不是想去謀殺的.强 dàu 沒有不帶手槍的.」

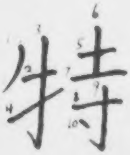
「對不起,我們不是强 dàu, 我們就先借一借別人的東西就是了.」

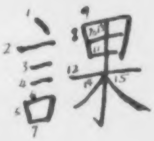
半個鐘頭以後,房子裏頭有開槍的聲音.在房子外頭的那個人一聽見開槍的聲音,知道出事了, lì 刻就跑了.

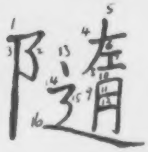
他跑了以後,房子裏跑出來剛才進去的强dàu. 有人聽見開槍的聲音,就出來問他甚麼事.他說:「我看見一個强 dàu, 所以開槍打他,他已經往那條街跑了.我現在去 jwēi 去.」說完就往前跑,沒有人知道他已經偷了很多 jūbǎu.

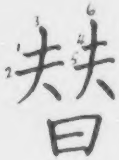
## VI. WRITING

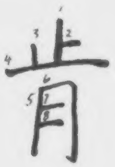
### A. Writing (characters 376-380)











### B. Radicals

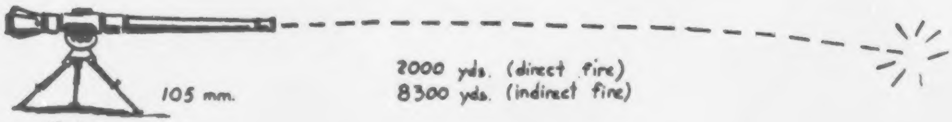
1. 牜 (ox, 93) as in: 特
2. 言 (words, 149) as in: 課
3. 阝 (mound, 170) as in: 隨
4. 曰 (speak, 73) as in: 替
5. 月 (flesh, 130) as in: 肯

## LESSON 91

### I. Military Dialogue

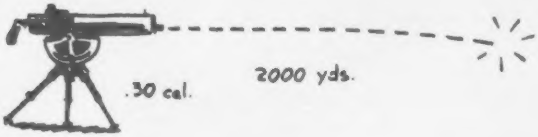
| | |
|---|---|
| 新兵李方問管新兵syùn練的中士王明關yú syùn練的問題. | Recruit Lee Fāng asks Sergeant Wáng Míng about training problems. |
| 李: 王中士,我們也學射擊手槍麼? | Sergeant Wáng, do we also learn how to shoot a pistol? |
| 王: 我們要教你們怎麼用手槍可是不像教你們射擊步槍教得那麼詳細. | We will also teach you how to use pistols but not as detailed as how to use rifles. |
| 李: 新兵都不用特別學射擊手槍麼? | Don't the new soldiers have to learn specifically how to shoot a pistol? |
| 王: 新兵不用特別學. jř有預備當syàn兵的兵我們要syùn練他們把手槍射擊的很準. | No. We will give training in pistol shooting only to those who are preparing to be M.P.s. |
| 李: 我們除了學用步槍以外,還學甚麼? | What else do we learn beside rifle shooting? |
| 王: 新兵也得學用tsż刀跟rēng手lyóu彈. | Recruits also have to learn to use the bayonet and to throw hand-grenades. |

# M-1


105 mm.
2000 yds. (direct fire)
8300 yds. (indirect fire)

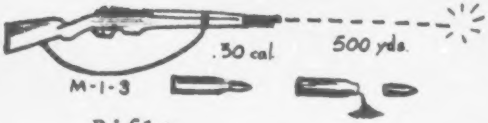
M-1-1

Recoilless rifle


.30 cal.
2000 yds.

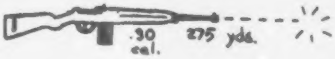
M-1-2

Heavy machine gun

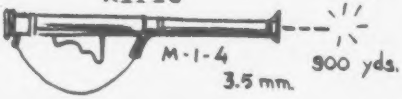

.30 cal.
500 yds.

M-1-3

Rifle

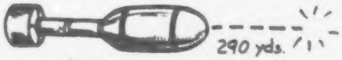

.30 cal.
275 yds.

Carbine


3.5 mm.
900 yds.

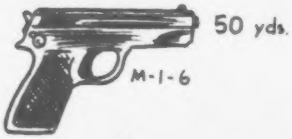
M-1-4

Rocket launcher



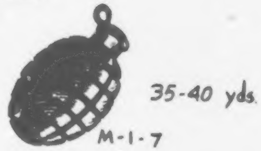
M-1-5

Rifle grenade



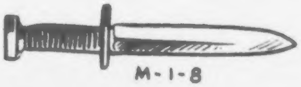
M-1-6

Automatic pistol



M-1-7

Hand grenade

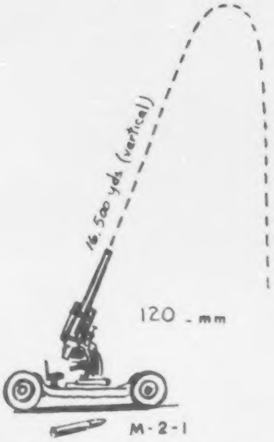


M-1-8

Bayonet

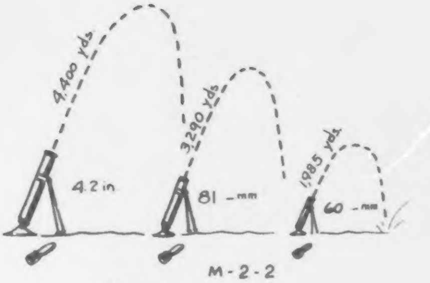
# M-2

L. 91


16,500 yds (vertical)
120 - mm

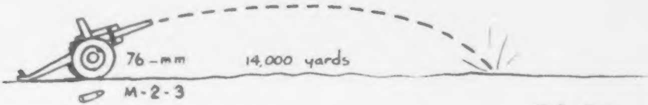
M-2-1

Antiaircraft gun


4,400 yds
4.2 in
3290 yds
81 - mm
1985 yds
60 - mm

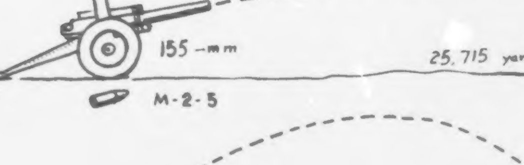
M-2-2

Mortars


76 - mm
14,000 yards

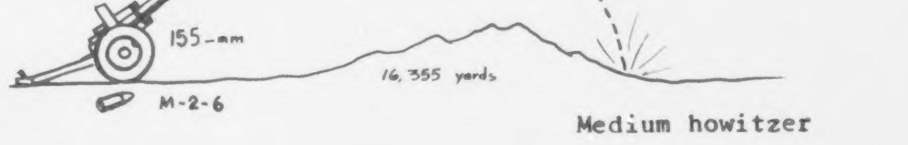
M-2-3

Light gun


105 -mm
12,205 yards

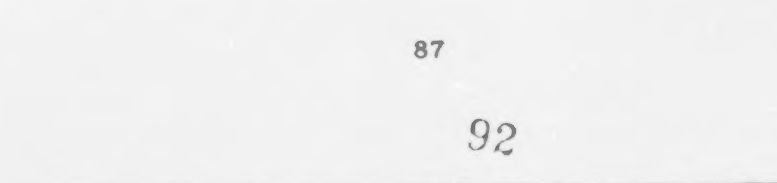
M-2-4

Light howitzer


155 -mm
25,715 yards

M-2-5

Medium gun


155-mm
16,355 yards

M-2-6

Medium howitzer

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| 李:新兵怎麼學用tsż 刀呢? | How does the recruit learn to use the bayonet? |
| 王:教練官要教你們用shādài練習 tsż 刀. | The instructors will teach him how to use his bayonet on sand bags. |
| 李:聽說用手lyóu彈很危險,你們怎麼 syùn練我們呢? | I heard that it is dangerous throwing hand grenades. How do you train us in this? |
| 王:用手lyóu彈不危險. jř 要知道手 lyóu彈的gòudzàu就行了. | It is not necessarily dangerous. As long as you know the construction of the hand grenade, you will be all right. |
| 李:你的意思是說手lyóu彈不會自己bàu 炸麼? | Do you mean that hand grenades do not explode by themselves? |
| 王:每個手lyóu彈都有保險jēn 跟保險gān.不lā 這兩件東西,手lyóu彈不會bàu炸. | Each hand grenade has a safety pin and a safety lever. It is safe as long as they are not being pulled. |
| 李:是不是一lā 保險gān跟保險 jēn,手lyóu彈就lì刻 bàu 炸呢? | Will the hand grenade explode immediately after the safety pin and the safety lever are pulled? |

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| 王: Lā了保險 jēn 跟保險 gān 以後三 myǎu 鐘到五 myǎu 鐘手 lyóu 彈才 bàu 炸. 所以你可以在 bàu 炸以前, 把手 lyóu 彈 rēng 出去. | A hand grenade does not explode until three to five seconds after the safety pin and safety lever have been pulled. Therefore you could throw it away before it explodes. |
| 李: 你們教不教我們用機關槍呢? | Will you teach us how to use the machine gun? |
| 王: 機關槍是很要緊的 wǔ-器. 新兵在受基本 syùn 練的時候不必學. | The machine gun is a very important weapon. Recruits do not have to learn this during basic training. |
| 李: 我們平常用甚麼口 jìng 的機關槍? | What is the caliber of the machine gun that we ordinarily use? |
| 王: 我們平常用的機關槍是三十六公 lí. | We usually use the .36 caliber machine gun. |
| 李: 這種機關槍是不是重機槍? | Is this a heavy machine gun? |
| 王: 這種機關槍是重機槍. | Yes, it is. |
| 李: 你們 syùn 練炮兵怎麼發射炮麼? | Do you train artillery men to shoot artillery pieces? |

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| 王: 步兵常常得有火 lì jr̄ywán, 所以 syùn 練炮兵很要緊. | The Infantry very often needs the support of the artillery. Therefore, artillery training is very important. |
| 李: 步兵部隊用的炮最平常的是甚麼 ? | What artillery pieces does the infantry usually use? |
| 王: 是無 dzwòlì 炮, pǎi 擊炮, 跟 lyóu 彈炮. | The recoilless rifle, the howitzer, and the mortar. |
| 李: Syùn 練兵發射 pǎi 擊炮跟發射 lyóu 彈炮要用一樣多的時候麼? | Does it take the same time to train soldiers to use the mortar as it does to train them to use the howitzer? |
| 王: Syùn 練一個 pǎi 擊炮的 myáu 準手差不多三個禮拜就夠了. Syùn 練一個 lyóu 彈炮的 myáu 準手得用三個月. | Training a gunner to use the mortar takes about three weeks. The howitzer takes about three months. |
| 李: Lyóu 彈炮是不是多人 tsāu 作 wǔ 器? | Is the howitzer a crew-served weapon? |
| 王: Lyóu 彈炮是多人 tsāu 作 wǔ 器, 平常要四五個人. | The howitzer is a crew-served weapon. Usually it takes four or five persons to handle it. |
| 李: Lyóu 彈炮上頭有沒有 myáu 準具? | Is there an aiming device on the howitzer? |

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| 王：有，除了後方myáu準具以外，我們還得用方向pán.我們myáu 準了以後一 la la 火swǒ 炮彈就打出去了. | Besides the rear sight, we also have to use an aiming circle. After aiming we pull the trigger, and the shell goes out. |
| 李：Lyóu 彈炮容易tsāudzùng 麼？ | Is the howitzer easy to handle? |
| 王：Lyóu 彈炮不容易tsāudzùng，所以得用三個月才能把myáu準手 syùn練好. | No. That is why it takes three months to train a gunner. |
| 李：一個lyóu 彈炮的 myáu準手應當知道些甚麼事？ | What should a howitzer gunner know? |
| 王：一個myáu 準手得知道那種炮的gòudzàu跟射 chéng. | A gunner should know the construction and the range of an artillery piece. |
| 李：要是myáu 準手被敵人打死了，誰做他的事呢？ | If the gunner is killed by the enemy, who takes his place? |
| 王：每門 lyóu 彈炮還有兩個炮手，所以myáu準手打死了的時候，那兩個砲手做他的事. | There are two cannoneers for each howitzer. If the gunner is killed, the two cannoneers take over his job. |
| 李：彈藥手管甚麼？ | What do ammunition carriers do? |

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| 王：彈藥手管 bān 炮彈有時候　　炮手做這些事. | Ammunition carriers are in charge of moving arillery shells. Sometimes cannoneers do this job. |
| 李：pǎi 擊炮是不是一個人管的? | Is the mortar handled by one person? |
| 王：pǎi 擊炮最少有兩個人管，有的 pǎi 擊炮口 jǐng 大，兩個人還不夠. | At least two persons take care of a mortar. Some big caliber mortars need more people to take care of them. |
| 李：我們的無 dzwòlì 炮是多大口 jǐng 的 ? | What is the caliber of our recoilless rifle? |
| 王：是一 líng 五公 lí 的. | It is the 105 mm. |
| 李：Lyóu 彈炮的射 chéng 多少 ? | What is the range of the howitzer? |
| 王：從四百碼到一萬二千碼. | From 400 yards to 12,000 yards. |
| 李：pǎi 擊炮呢 ? | What about mortars? |
| 王：從四百碼到六千碼. | From 400 yards to 6,000 yards. |

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| 一個美國少尉黃真問一個中國 fúlwǒ 王平很多問題.有人給 fānyì. | An American Second Lieutenant, Gene Brown, asks a Chinese Communist POW, Wáng Píng, many questions. Someone interprets for them. |
| 黃:你的名字是甚麼? | What is your name and rank? |
| 王:我叫王平.我的jyēji是二等兵. | My name is Wang Ping. My rank is Private 2nd class. |
| 黃:你是那個單位的二等兵? | Which unit are you from? |
| 王 我是第二步兵 shr̄ 第二團炮兵連的彈藥手. | I was an ammunition carrier in the artillery company, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division. |
| 黃:你們那一連有甚麼 wǔ 器 ? | What weapons did you have in your company? |
| 王:我們這連 有六門lyóu彈炮. | We had six howitzers in our company. |
| 黃:你管的炮是甚麼口jìng的lyóu彈炮? | What was the caliber of the howitzer you were in charge of? |
| 王:我管的是一líng五公lí的lyóu彈炮. | I was in charge of a 105 mm howitzer. |
| 黃:射chéng多麼遠 ? | What is its range? |

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| 王:射chéng是 12,000碼. | The range is 12,000 yards. |
| 黃:你們lyóu彈炮的myáu準手得syùn練多少時候,才syùn練的好? | How long did it take to train the gunners for these howitzers? |
| 王:那要看每一個myáu準手跟syùn練他的教練官行不行. | It depended on the gunners and the instructors. |
| 黃:大概要多少時候呢? | About how much time was needed? |
| 王:大概得兩三個月. | About two to three months. |
| 黃:Syùn練的時候,注意些甚麼? | What did you have to watch while under training? |
| 王:當然先教他lyóu彈炮的gòudzàu跟保yǎng. | Of course we were first taught the construction and the maintenance of the howitzer? |
| 黃:除了炮的gòudzàu跟保yǎng以外,還教myáu準手甚麼呢? | What else was the gunner taught beside the construction and maintenance of the howitzer? |
| 王:最要緊的是myáu準.Myáu不準,炮彈發射出去,也打不中敵人. | Aiming is the most important thing. If aiming is not good, the artillery shells would not hit the enemy. |
| 黃:你們的lyóu彈炮上有後方myáu準具麼? | Are there aiming sights on your howitzers? |

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| 王: | 除了炮上的後方myáu準具以外我們還用方向pán myáu準. | Besides the rear sight, there is an aiming circle used for aiming. |
| 黃: | 你在炮兵連做些甚麼事? | What did you do in the artillery company? |
| 王: | 我是彈藥手,管bān炮彈. | I was an ammunition carrier. I carried the shells. |
| 黃: | 你好像對發射lyóu彈炮知道的不少.你也受過myáu準手的syùn練麼? | You seem to know a lot about howitzers. Have you had a gunner's training? |
| 王: | 我沒受過myáu準手的syùn練,可是在炮兵連當了一年多的兵,當然知道一點myáu準手的事.要是myáu準手打死了,我得知道怎麼發射那個炮. | I never had any artillery training, but I was in the artillery company for a year. I had to know something about a gunner's work. If the gunner was killed, I had to take over his job. |
| 黃: | 你們有pǎi擊炮麼? | Did you have mortars? |
| 王: | 我們有,可是不在炮兵連,在wǔ器排.我們有兩種pǎi擊炮:一種是八十一公11的,一種是四點二英寸的. | We did, but not in the artillery company. They were in the weapons platoon. We had two kinds, one was the 81 mm, the other was 4.2 inch. |
| 黃: | 你們pǎi擊炮的射chéng多麼遠? | What is the range of your mortar? |

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| 王: 最近是四百碼,最遠六千碼. | Between 400 yards and 6000 yards. |
| 黃: 你們pǎi擊炮的myáu準手容易syùn練麼? | Is it easy to train mortar gunners? |
| 王: syùn練一個pǎi擊炮的myáu準手要三個禮拜. 可是要syùn練的很好,他得好好兒學幾個月才行. | It takes three weeks to train a mortar gunner. But if you want to train them really well, it would take several months. |
| 黃: 你們lyóu彈炮跟pǎi擊炮的炮彈都是自己的麼? | Were the shells for the howitzers and the mortars made domestically? |
| 王: 以前我們自己做的不够,得從外國買.現在都是自己的了. | Formerly we could not produce enough and had to buy from abroad. Now we make these shells ourselves. |
| 黃: 你們的lyóu彈炮,pǎi擊炮都是幾個人管的? | How many persons are in charge of the howitzer and mortar respectively? |
| 王: 這兩種炮都是多人tsāu作的wǔ器. Lyóu彈炮平常差不多有四五個人管. pǎi擊炮兩三個人管. | These two artillery pieces are crew-served weapons. The howitzer is usually handled by four persons. The mortar is handled by two to three persons. |

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| 黃：這些人當中，有幾個受過myáu準手的syuǹ練？ | How many of them have gunner's training? |
| 王：我剛說過，我們都知道一點兒myáu準手的事.可是每門炮只有兩個受過syùn練的myáu準手. | I've just said that we all know a little about the gunner's work. However, only two with each artillery piece have had the training. |
| 黃：是不是因為syùn練myáu準手要用很多的時候？ | Is this because it takes a lot of time to train a gunner? |
| 王：是的. | Yes. |
| 黃：你們的機關槍是甚麼樣的？ | What kind of machine guns did you have? |
| 王：我們團裏chīng機槍跟重機槍都有. | We had both light machine guns and heavy machine guns in our Regiment. |
| 黃：都是甚麼口jìng? | What are the calibers? |
| 王：我們的chīng機槍的口jìng多大我不清楚.重機槍是七點六二公lí的. | I am not sure about the caliber of the light machine guns. The caliber of the heavy machine guns is 7.62. |
| 黃：都是你們自己做的麼? | Were they all made domestically? |
| 王：都是我們自己做的. | Yes, they were. |
| 黃：我們fúlwǒ你的時候，你還帶着tsż刀跟手 | When we captured you, you still had your bayonet and pistol. You were an |

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| 槍.你是彈藥手, tsz̀刀跟手槍對你有用麼? | ammunition carrier. What use did you have for a bayonet and pistol? |
| 王: Tsz̀刀不是我的.我沒有步槍,有tsz̀刀也沒有用. | The bayonet was not mine. What would be the use of a bayonet if I did not have a rifle? |
| 黄: 手槍也不是你的麼? | Isn't the pistol yours? |
| 王: 手槍是我的.我們炮兵都學過用手槍. | The pistol was mine. Our artillery men had all learned how to use a pistol. |
| 黄: 你們的教練官教你發射手槍的時候,帶你到bǎ場去過麼? | When your instructors taught you the use of a pistol, were you taken to a firing range to practice? |
| 王: 他們帶我們到syùn練syàn兵射擊的手槍bǎ場去,教我們對byau bǎ射擊.打中多少次都有紀lù,不jígé不行. | They took us to the firing range where the MPs were trained. We practiced at the target. We kept a record of this shooting. Everyone had to achieve a certain score. |
| 黄: 你被fúlwǒ以前,吃的好不好? | Before you were captured, did you eat well? |

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| 王: 吃的不太好,可是還夠. Jř是天氣太冷衣shang,wà,鞋,都不夠,很不shū服. | Not very well. But it was sufficient. Only the weather was too cold. We did not have enough clothing, socks or shoes. We were very uncomfortable. |
| 黃: 現在怎麼樣? | How are things now? |
| 王: 被你們fúlwǒ以後吃的,穿的都比以前好多了. | After I was captured, the food I ate and the clothes I wore were all much better. |
| 黃: 你現在看着像很lèi的樣子,明天再問你吧. | You look tired. I shall ask you more questions tomorrow. |

Vocabulary

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| 62. | bǎusyǎnjēn 保險針 | N: | safety pin |
| 63. | bǎusyǎngān 保險桿 | N: | safety lever |
| 64. | bàujà 爆炸 | V/N: | explode/explosion |
| 65. | chúle....(yǐwài)<br>除了……(以外) | Ph: | in addition to (aside from...) |
| 66. | dànyàushǒu 彈葯手 | N: | ammunition carrier |
| 67. | dwōréntsāudzwò wǔchì 多人操作武器 | N: | crew-served weapon |
| 68. | èrděngbīng 二等兵 | N: | private (E-2) |
| 69. | fāshè 發射 | N: | fire (weapon) |
| 70. | fāngsyàngpán 方向盤 | N: | the aiming circle |
| 71. | gòudzàu 構造 | N: | construction, mechanism |
| 72. | gūnglí 公釐 | M: | millimeter |
| 73. | hwǒlì jr̄ywán 火力支援 | N: | fire support |
| | 73.1 hwǒlì 火力 | N: | fire power |
| | 73.2 jr̄ywán 支援 | V/N: | support |
| 74. | lāhwǒswǒ 拉火索 | N: | lanyard |
| 75. | mǎ 碼 | M: | yard |
| 76. | myáujwǔnshǒu 瞄準手 | N: | gunner |
| 77. | myǎu 秒 | N: | second (of time) |
| 78. | pàubīnglyán 砲兵連 | N: | battery |
| 79. | pàushǒu 砲手 | N: | cannoneer |
| 80. | shādài 沙袋 | N: | sand bag |
| 81. | shèchéng 射程 | N: | range |
| 82. | tsāudzùng 操縱 | V: | control |
| 83. | wúdzwòlìpàu 無座力砲 | N: | recoilless rifle |
| 84. | yìděngbīng 一等兵 | N: | private (E-1) |

## III Grammatical Analysis

1. SEEMINGLY ...... ACTUALLY ...... This pattern of expression has a close parallel in Chinese in

Hǎusyàng ........, chíshŕ .........

E.g.: Tā hǎusyàng hěn rèsyīn shrde, chíshŕ tā búywànyi gwǎn.
(He seemed very enthusiastic, but in fact he didn't want to handle the matter.)

Tā hǎusyàng dwóma tsūngming, chíshŕ bènjíle.
(He seemed very intelligent, but actually was terribly stupid.)

Nèiwei syānsheng hǎusyàng búhwèi shwō Yīngwén, chíshŕ bǐ shéi shwōde dōu hǎu.
(That gentleman seemed to be unable to speak English, but actually he speaks it better than anyone else.)

Ègwo rén hǎusyàng dwóma bùsyǐhwan dǎjang shr̀de, chíshŕ tāmen syīwangde shr byérén tǐ tāmen dǎjang.
(Seemingly the Russians are not so interested in war, but actually what they want is that others fight the war for them.)

Nǐ kàn tā hǎusyàng dwóma lǐhai shrde, chíshŕ tā shémma dōu pà.
(See how fierce he seems to be; actually he is afraid of everything.)

1.1 Exercise - Translate into Chinese:

1.11 He seems to be very rich, but as a matter of fact he himself doesn't have any money.
1.12 That radio seems very small, but there are actually other types of radios which are even smaller.
1.13 These clothes seem very durable; actually I don't think they will last two years.
1.14 He looked like a Chinese, but was actually a Japanese.
1.15 The job seemed very easy, but was really quite difficult.
1.16 Seemingly everyone liked him, but actually everyone feared him.
1.17 He seemed to be very busy, but actually he just didn't want to see people.

2. ALTERNATION - In English we say "every other one", In Chinese two verbs are required, the first being jyē, to skip; the second being the verb which indicates the sort of action contemplated:

> Jèisye jyùdz, nǐmen kéyi jyē yíjyu fān yíjyu.
> (These sentences, you may translate every other one.)

2.1 Exercise - Translate into English:

2.11 Nèige rén jēn hwài; jyē yíge syīngchī jyou gēn wǒ jǎu yítsz̀ máfan.
2.12 Syàndzài wǒmen jèr rén búgòu, swóyi wǒmen dōu hěn máng. Wǒmen jèige bàngūngshr̀lǐ měi yíge rén jyē yíge ywè chǐng dwǎn chí chāi jyà yítsz̀.
2.13 Wǒ bùjr̄dàu shr̀ bushr jèige shōuyīnjī hwàile. Jyē lyǎngsānsyǎushŕ jyòu yǒu yítsz̀ dzáyīn.
2.14 Wǒmen jèige bàngūngshr̀ jyē yíge jūngtou fā yítsz̀ dyànbàu.
2.15 Wǒ měi jyē wǔge ywè gěi tā wǔbaikwai chyán. Búshr měiywè gěi yìbǎi kwài.

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| 一個美國軍官白上尉跟一個中國軍官王平少校談話有人給他們 fānyì. | An American officer, Captain Bǎi, and a Chinese officer, Major Wáng Píng, have a conversation. Someone interprets for them. |
| 王:我們現在要把新兵的射擊 syùn 練改好,有很多事情得問問您. | We want to improve the marksmanship training of the recruits. There are many questions I want to ask you. |
| 白:您太客氣.甚麼問題我們都可以在一塊兒談談. | You are too polite. Any questions you may have can be discussed together. |
| 王:我們以前因為子彈跟炮彈不夠,所以新兵的射擊 syùn 練也不夠.現在子彈,炮彈已經沒有問題了.我們想多給新兵射擊的 syùn 練. | Formerly, we were short of bullets and shells. Therefore, the recruit training was insufficient. Now that we have plenty of bullets and shells, we want the recruits to have more shooting training in marksmanship. |
| 白:射擊對新兵是很要緊的.除了新兵以外,平常步兵,炮兵,跟別的單位射擊 syùn 練也很要緊. | Marksmanship is very important to new soldiers. It is also important to infantrymen, artillerymen, and men from other units. |
| 王:我們也是這樣兒想. | I think so too. Do American recruits have to know all |

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| 美國的新兵甚麼wǔ器都得會用麼? | kinds of weapons? |
| 白:不是的.我們的新兵最要緊的是學怎麼用步槍.我們先教新兵步槍的gòudzàu要那個兵知道步槍的保yǎng. | No. The most important thing for the recruit is to learn how to use a rifle. We first teach them the construction of the rifle, then the maintenance of the rifle. |
| 王:我們也常常jyǎn查兵的步槍,要是有一點不乾淨就得fá他們. | We examine the soldiers' rifles frequently. If they are not clean, we have to punish the soldiers. |
| 白:新兵對步槍的gòudzàu知道的很清楚以後就教他們各種射擊步槍的dz勢,跟怎麼myáu準. | After the recruits know about the construction of the rifle, we teach them shooting positions and how to aim. |
| 王:你們的新兵常常到bǎ場練習吧? | Do your recruits often go to the firing range to practice? |
| 白:我們的新兵除了到bǎ場練習步槍以外,也得練習rēng手lyóu彈跟用tsż刀. | Besides going to the firing range to practice rifle shooting, our recruits also have to practice throwing hand grenades and using the bayonet. |
| 王:你們怎麼syùn練炮兵? | How do you train artillerymen? |

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| 白:我們的lyóu彈炮在炮兵連.只有我們的wǔ 器排才有pǎi 擊炮. Syùn練pǎi擊炮的跟 lyóu彈炮的myáu準手不一樣. | Our howitzers are in the artillery company. The mortars are in the weapons platoon. Training mortar gunners is different from training howitzer gunners. |
| 王:你們炮兵連,跟我們的一樣,都有六門炮麼? | Is your Artillery Company like ours,having six artillery pieces each? |
| 白:那要看甚麼炮.平常總是有六門炮. | That depends on what kind of artillery piece it is. Usually we have six pieces all the time. |
| 王:你們lyóu彈炮的myáu準手怎麼myáu準? | How do your howitzer gunners aim? |
| 白:我們的炮有方向 pán決定每門炮應當在甚麼地方.Lyóu彈炮上頭有後方myáu準具.Myáu準手都知道怎麼用方向 pán,跟後方myáu準具,才能發射的很準. | Our artillery has aiming circles to determine where each piece of artillery should be placed. On the howitzer there is a rear sight. The gunners have to know how to use the aiming circle and the rear sight before they can shoot accurately. |
| 王:你們現在用的lyóu彈炮都是些甚麼口jìng的lyóu彈炮? | What are the calibers of the howitzers you are now using? |
| 白:我們現在最常用的有四種:有一líng五公lí 的,有 | Our most commonly used howitzers are of four kinds. The 105 mm, |

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| 一百五十五公li 的,有八英寸的,也有二百四十公li 的. | 155 mm, 8 in, and the 240 mm. |
| 王:射chéng當然也不一樣吧. | The ranges are probably all different too. |
| 白:我們現在用的lyóu彈炮,射chéng從四百碼到一萬二千碼. | The range of the howitzer we are using is from 400 yards to 12,000 yards. |
| 王:也許不久就要有新的出來了. | Maybe a new kind will come out soon. |
| 白:現在新的wŭ器出的很快.今年的新wŭ器明年也許就太舊了. | Nowadays, new weapons are put out very fast. This year's new weapons will probably be next year's old weapons. |
| 王:我們一門lyóu彈炮得有四五個人才能tsāudzùng.我想你們的也差不多吧. | Our howitzer needs four or five persons to manipulate it. I think yours are about the same. |
| 白:是的.這種多人tsāu作wŭ器,要是人少了,不容易tsāudzŭng. | Yes. This crew-served weapon would be hard to use if there were a shortage of manpower. |
| 王:我以前syùn練păi擊炮炮手,有時候很máfan.雖然說三個禮拜可以syùn練好,可是真好的păi擊炮炮手得好幾個月才syùn練的好. | Formerly, I trained gunners for the mortar. Sometimes I had a lot of trouble. Although we say that we can train a gunner in three weeks, it often took several months to train a really good one. |

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| 白：這在那兒也是一樣兒. Jige 是一件事,特別好又是一件事. | This is the same everywhere. Passing the test is one thing, being especially good is something else. |
| 王：你們 syùn 練新兵 rāng 手 lyóu 彈常常出事麼？ | Did you often have accidents when you trained the recruits in throwing hand-grenades? |
| 白：現在不常出事了.因為我們先教他們不要怕 rāng 手 lyóu 彈.告訴他們只要沒 lā 保險 jēn 跟保險 gān,手 lyóu 彈是不會 bàu 炸的. | Not any more because we teach them not to fear the hand grenade. We also tell them that as long as they do not pull the safety pin and the safety lever, the hand grenade will not explode. |
| 王：我們也是這樣兒.我們對 jyǎn 查手 lyóu 彈很小心.因為保險 jēn,保險 gān 要是不小心的裝上,很容易出事. | We do the same. We are very careful in examining hand grenades.<br>If the safety pin and the safety lever were not in the right position, it would be very easy to have accidents. |
| 白：我們現在教新兵用 tsż 刀.除了用 shr̄dài 教他們用 tsż 刀的 dz 勢以外,還有一種東西,樣子跟 tsż 刀很像.新兵用那個東西練習,不像用真 tsż 刀練習那麼容易出事. | In teaching recruits to handle the bayonet, we use sandbags to practice all positions, and we also use something similar to a bayonet in appearance, so that it would not be as dangerous as the bayonet. |

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| 王：您說的這個法子很好.因為新兵練習 tsż 刀的時候,總怕出事.您可以不可以把這種練習 tsż 刀的東西給我送一個來?我們也可以照着做一些,讓新兵用來練習. | The method you mentioned is very good. New soldiers fear accidents while under bayonet training. Can you send one of these bayonet-substitutes to us so that we might also make some for our own recruits? |
| 白：可以,可以,我明天就pài人送幾個來. | Sure, sure, I will send one over tomorrow. |
| 王：我們的新兵不學用機關槍.你們的新兵呢? | Our recruits do not learn the use of machine guns. How about yours? |
| 白：我們新兵的基本syùn練就給他們看看手槍,機關槍,無dzwòlì炮.等基本syùn練受完了,要pài到部隊以前,要是他們到管火lì jr̄ywán的wǔ器單位,再教他們怎麼用這些wǔ器. | In basic training we let our recruits examine pistols, machine guns, and recoilless rifles. When they have finished training and are being assigned to units in charge of fire support, we would then teach them the use of these weapons. |
| 王：這很對,我們的基本syùn練jř有八個禮拜時候.太短了,該syùn練的也太多,不能甚麼都學.要是樣樣兒都學,一定學的不好.少學幾樣,把學了的都 | This is a good way. Our basic training last eight weeks. Time is too short and subjects to be taught are too many. They cannot learn so much. If they had to learn every subject, they would not be able to learn a single thing well. Learning less but |

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| 學好了,這麼 syùn練他們 syàulyu 更高.您的意思跟我一樣吧. | learning it well is more important. Training them this way is very efficient. Don't you agree with me? |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 579-585)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 579. | 沙 | shā | N: sand, gravel | 沙發 | - sofa |
| | | | | 沙眼 | - trachoma |
| | | | | 沙 dài | - sand bag |
| 580. | 爆 | bàu | BF: to explode | 爆炸 | - explode, explosion |
| 581. | 輕 | chīng | SV: light | 輕機槍 | - light machine gun |
| | | | | 年輕 | - young |
| 582. | 程 | chéng | BF: standard, regulation, journey | 射程 | - range of a fire arm |
| 583. | 力 | lì | BF: strength, power | 火力 jīywán | - fire support |
| | | | | 火力 | - fire power |
| 584. | 攻 | gūng | V: attack | 攻擊 | - attack |
| 585. | 造 | dzàu | V: manufacture, make, create | gòu造 | - construction, mechanism |

B. 句子

1. 沙dài有很多用chù，比方說在城裏頭打仗，
可以用沙dài做 fángyù 工事.

2. 炸彈爆炸的時候，要是有沙dài保護，就不
容易受傷.

3. 輕機槍的射程雖然沒有重機槍的射程
遠，可是很方便.

4. 步兵得有炮兵的火力 jr̄ywán，要是沒有
炮兵的火力 jr̄ywán 就不容易進攻.

5. 輕機槍跟重機槍的gòu造不是一樣的.

6. 各種槍的射程不一樣，重機槍最遠.輕機
槍步槍的射程都沒有重機槍的那麼遠.

7. 手槍的射程最短.

8. 各種炮的射程也都不一樣.最遠的是火
jyàn.

9. Lyóu 彈炮的射程是在火 jyàn 跟pǎi擊炮
的中間.

10. Lyóu 彈炮的射程也不一樣.八英寸的最遠,一 lǐng 五公 lǐ 的最近.

## C. Gù 事

第二次世界大戰快完的時候.有很多新的 wǔ 器. 火 jyàntǔng 就是新 wǔ 器的一種, 是用炮彈放在火 jyàntǔng 裏頭的一個地方,在一定的時候.用一定的方法來發射. 雖然很輕,很方便,兩個人就可以 tsāudzùng, 可是射程不太遠;並且用的時候很危險. 人不能站在火 jyàntǔng 後頭. 火 jyàntǔng 是打戰車最好的 wǔ 器,能讓戰車停住.

還有一種打戰車的 wǔ 器是無 dzwò 力炮,有很多好 chù. 用的時候不像火 jyàntǔng 那麼危險,也很方便. 戰車很怕這種 wǔ 器.

另外一種打戰車的 wǔ 器是帶火 jyàn 的飛機. 這種 wǔ 器也可以 jr̄ywán 戰車. 因為 sù 度很快的飛機,對有些地面上的東西,像戰車或是機關槍 jèn 地,很不容易打中的. 但是帶火 jyàn 的飛機就可以打中. 一個五英寸的火 jyàn 可以炸壞一個戰

車.

火 jyàn 的射程雖然短,但是飛機可以幫忙.

步兵也可以用手 lyóu 彈來停住戰車. 他們可以等戰車開到最近的時候,把手 lyóu 彈的保險 jēn 一 lā 就 rēng 在戰車上頭,讓手 lyóu 彈爆炸.另外一種方法,可以把手 lyóu 彈用步槍發射.

## VI. WRITING

### A. Writing (characters 381-385)

恐　鄉　亮

鄉

雖　樹

### B. Radicals

1. 心 (heart, 61) as in: 恐
2. 阝 (city, 163) as in: 鄉
3. 亠 (cover, 8) as in: 亮
4. 隹 (bird, 172) as in: 雖
5. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 樹

## LESSON 92

### I. Structural Dialogue

| | | | |
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| 1. | A: | Rēng 手 lyóu 彈 rēng 得太慢危險不危險？ | Is it dangerous to throw hand grenades too slowly? |
| | B: | Rēng 得太慢真危險. | It is very dangerous. |
| | A: | Lā 了保險 jēn 跟保險 gān 以後七 myáu 鐘左右還沒 rēng 出去，行不行？ | Is it all right if the hand grenade is thrown seven seconds after the safety pin and the safety lever have been pulled? |
| | B: | Lā 了保險 jēn 跟保險 gān 以後七 myáu 鐘左右，手 lyóu 彈已經爆炸了. | The hand grenade would have exploded seven seconds after these had been pulled out. |
| | A: | 我真不願意用手 lyóu 彈. | I really don't like to use hand grenades. |
| | B: | 為甚麼？ | Why not? |
| | A: | 因為我無論做甚麼都是很慢的.要是我 rēng 手 lyóu 彈，恐怕還沒 rēng 出去，就爆炸了. | Because whatever I do I can only do slowly.If I threw a hand grenade, the hand-grenade would probably explode before it was out of my hand. |
| | B: | 多練習就不會 rēng 得那麼慢了.打仗的時候，你不能說你不願意 rēng 手 lyóu 彈. | You would be all right if you had more practice. On the battlefield you can't say whether you like to throw hand grenades or not. |

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| 2. | A: | Syùn練一個 pǎi擊炮的炮手,得用兩三個月麼? | Does it take two or three months to train a mortar gunner? |
| | B: | Syùn 練一個 pǎi 擊炮的炮手,三個禮拜左右就夠了. | Three weeks would be enough to train a mortar gunner. |
| | A: | Syùn練一個 lyóu彈炮的 myáu準手,三個禮拜左右,行不行? | Would it do to train a howitzer gunner in three weeks? |
| | B: | 三個禮拜左右不行.得用三個月. | No, this takes three months. |
| | A: | 那麼發射 pǎi 擊炮比發射 lyóu彈炮簡單了? | Then, firing a mortar is simpler than firing a howitzer. |
| | B: | 對了.發射pǎi 擊炮比發射 lyóu 彈炮簡單,所以 syùn練 pǎi 擊炮的炮手三個禮拜左右的時間就夠了. Lyóu彈炮是多人 tsāu作 wǔ器,所以 syùn練的時間得長一點兒. | That is right. Shooting a mortar is simpler than using a howitzer, therefore training a mortar gunner takes only about three weeks. The howitzer is a crew-served weapon, therefore it takes longer to train the howitzer gunner. |
| 3. | A: | 用lyóu彈炮對一萬五千碼左右的地方發射打得中打不中? | Is it possible to hit a place 15,000 yards away with a howitzer? |
| | B: | 不行,因為lyóu彈炮的射程,就是從四百碼到一萬 | No, because the range of the howitzer is between 400 and 12,000 yards. |

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| | 二千碼.一萬五千碼以外,打不中. | 15,000 yards is out of range, so it can't be hit. |
| A: | 用pǎi擊炮對五千碼左右的地方發射打得中打不中? | Is it possible to hit a place 5,000 yards away with a mortar? |
| B: | 打得中.pǎi擊炮的射程是四百碼到六千碼. | Yes. The range of a mortar is from 400 to 6,000 yards. |
| A: | 五千碼左右的地方,機關槍打得中打不中? | Can a machine gun hit some place 5,000 yards away? |
| B: | 打不中.機關槍的射程就到兩千碼. | No. The range of a machine gun is limited to only 2,000 yards. |
| 4. A: | 敵人的部隊現在在王tswūn一帶fángshou,正在預備fángyù工事. | Enemy troops defending Wáng Village are preparing defense works. |
| B: | 王tswūn離這兒多遠? | How far is Wáng Village from here? |
| A: | 八十英里左右. | About 80 miles. |
| B: | 那兒有沒有甚麼特別的地方? | Anything special there? |
| A: | 有一個風車跟一道很長的橋. | There is a windmill and a long bridge. |
| B: | 風車多高?橋多長? | How tall is the windmill and how long is the bridge? |

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| | A: | 風車有三十尺上下高,橋有一百五十尺左右長. | The windmill is 30 feet tall, and the bridge is about 150 feet long. |
| | B: | 那兒有沒有高山? | Any mountain there? |
| | A: | 有一dzwò山.不太高,就有一千尺上下. | There is one. It is not too high, about 1,000 ft. |
| | B: | 我想找一張地圖dž細yǎnjyou yǎnjyou. | I want to get a map and study it carefully. |
| 5. | A: | 你看那個人有多大歲數? | How old do you think that man is? |
| | B: | 五十歲上下. | About fifty. |
| | A: | 那麼他是一九一〇年前後生的了. | Then he must have been born around 1910. |
| | B: | 我想他是一九一〇年前後生的. | I think so. |
| | A: | 他很有錢吧.每年收rù很多吧. | He must be very rich and have much annual income. |
| | B: | 我想他每年收rù總有六萬上下. | I think he has about $60,000 a year. |
| 6. | A: | 你這次到Nyǒuywē去打算住多久? | How long do you plan to stay in New York this time? |
| | B: | 六個禮拜左右,以後再從那兒到英國去走一走. | About six weeks. From there I shall go on to England. |
| | A: | 在英國打算住多久? | How long are you going to stay in England? |

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| | B: | 兩個月左右. | About two months. |
| | A: | 那麼你五月前後就可以回來了吧. | Then you will be back around May, won't you? |
| | B: | 五月前後一定得回來.我不能離開這兒太久. | I have to be back around May. I can't be away too long. |
| | A: | 你打算帶很多行李麼? | Do you plan to take a lot of luggage? |
| | B: | 去的時候不太多,可是恐怕也有兩百磅左右.回來一定多,因為我想買很多東西,可是一千磅左右也就夠了. | I will not have much luggage going there. It will be about 200 lbs. On my way back I will probably have more because I plan to buy a lot of things. But two thousand pounds would be enough. |
| 7. | A: | 你昨天晚上睡覺睡得怎麼樣? | How did you sleep last night? |
| | B: | 沒怎麼睡,就睡了兩個鐘頭左右的覺. | I did not sleep long, maybe a couple of hours. |
| | A: | 昨天太緊張了.一緊張就睡不着. | I was too tense yesterday. I can't sleep well when I get tense. |
| | B: | 是的.我十二點鐘左右才睡覺,兩點鐘左右就起來了. | That's right. I didn't go to sleep until about 12 last night, and got up again at around two. |
| | A: | 那麼早起來作甚麼? | Why did you get up so early? |
| | B: | 寫gù事一直寫到早六點鐘左右. | I wrote a story until about six this morning. |

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| | A: | 寫了不少吧. | You must have written a lot. |
| | B: | 寫了一萬二千個字左右. | I wrote about 12,000 words. |
| | A: | 那麼平均一小時寫 兩千四百個字了。 | Then on the average, you wrote 2,400 words an hour. |
| | B: | 對了.白天就不能寫得那麼多.所以我喜歡在夜裏寫東西. | That is right. I can't write that much during the day. That is why I like to write at night. |
| | A: | 你這本書甚麼時候可以寫完? | When will you finish writing this book? |
| | B: | 今年七月二十前後得寫完. | I have to finish writing it around July 20th this year. |
| | A: | 為甚麼? | Why? |
| | B: | 因為八月一日起我就沒工夫寫東西了. | Because I will have no more time to write after August 1st. |
| 8. | A: | 你要不要跟我一塊兒去滑冰? | Do you want to go skating with me? |
| | B: | 要是不下雪就不滑冰. | If it does not snow, we won't go skating. |
| | A: | 要是不下雪就不滑冰.你的意思是得下雪才滑冰麼? | If it does not snow, we won't go skating? Do you mean we won't go skating unless it snows? |
| | B: | 你說的一點兒都不錯. | You are right. |
| | A: | 要是不下雪,那麼你願意作甚麼? | What would you like to do if it does not snow? |
| | B: | 我願意練習修理汽車.修理汽車又可以得錢又可以得經驗. | I want to practice repairing a car. From car repair work I can get both money and experience. |

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| | A: | 誰給你錢念書? | Who gives you money to study? |
| | B: | 我自己.所以不能不作工.我父母不是不能給我錢念書,是我願意作事用自己的錢念書. | I, myself. So I have to work. It is not because my parents cannot give me money to study,but I like to use my own money. |
| 9. | A: | 你別夜裏冒險到那個地方去.特別是今天晚上,風雪又大,路又不好走. | Don't go there at night and risk danger. Especially not tonight when there is a big snow storm and the roads are not good for walking. |
| | B: | 我不是不知道,可是我不能不去,因為那個人病得很利害.我又是他的醫生,又是他的朋友. | It is not that I do not know this. I cannot help but go. That man is very sick, and I'm both his doctor and friend. |
| | A: | 白天去不行麼? | How about going there during the day? |
| | B: | 他病得很利害.要是我不去,恐怕他就活不了了. | He is very sick. If I don't go, I am afraid he will not live. |
| | A: | 做醫生真不容易.白天也得看病,夜裏也得看病. | Being a doctor is really not easy. A doctor has to attend to patients during day and night. |
| | B: | 這是醫生的職務,不能避免夜裏出去. | This is the duty of a doctor. He cannot avoid going out at night. |

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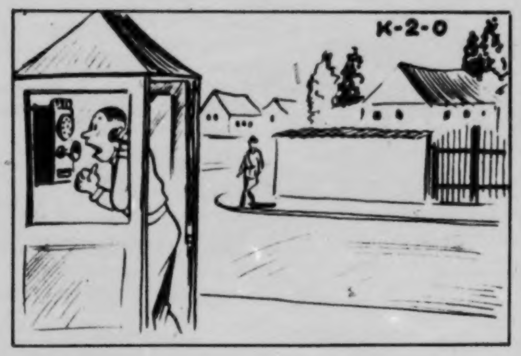
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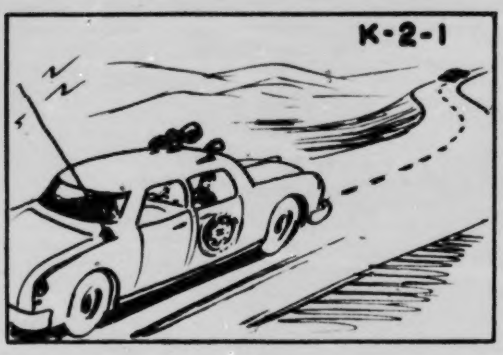
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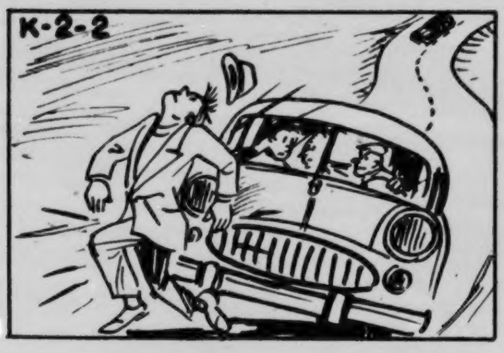
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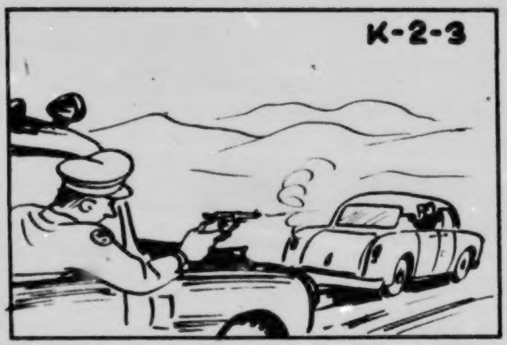
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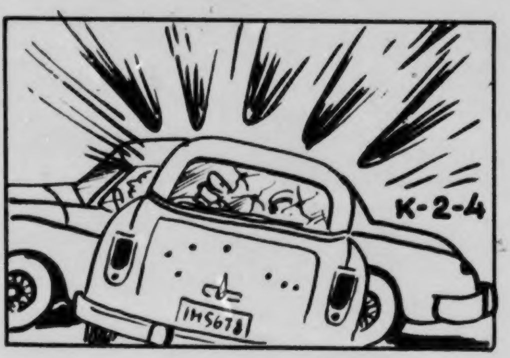
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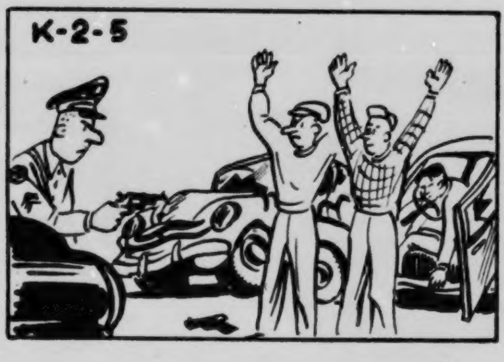
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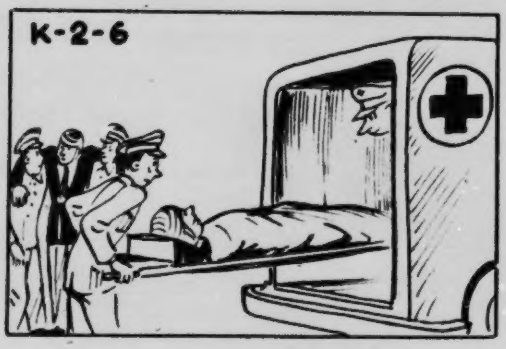
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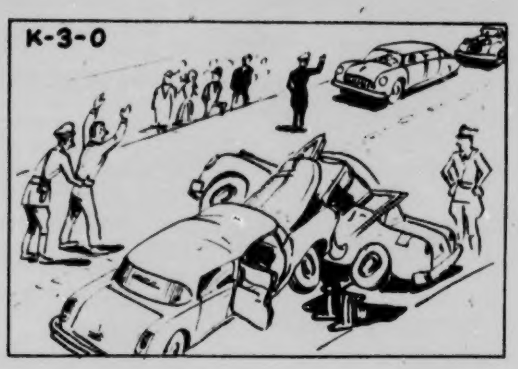

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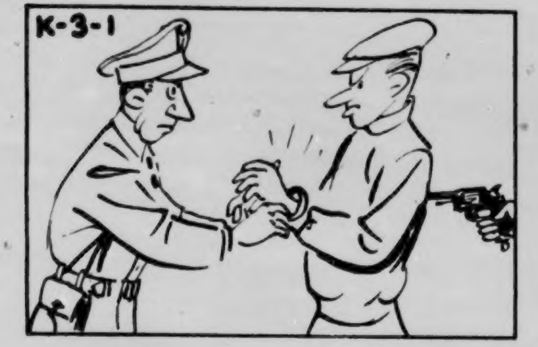

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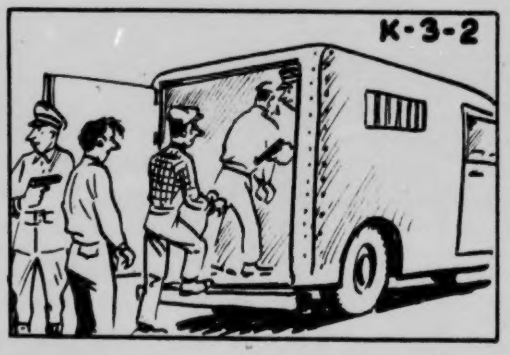

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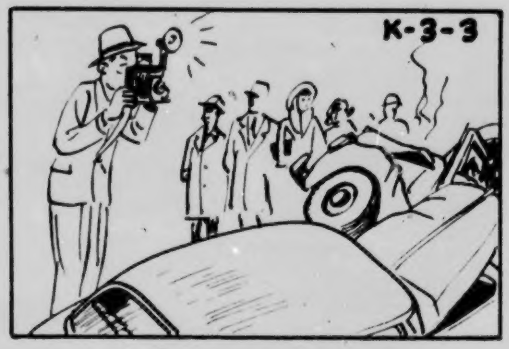

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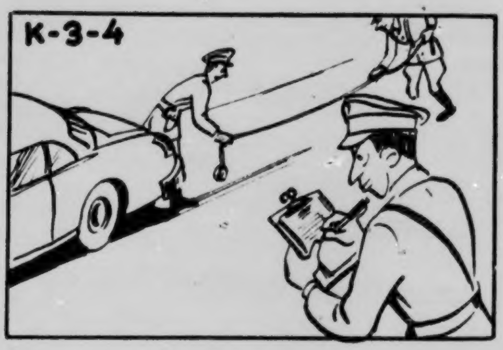

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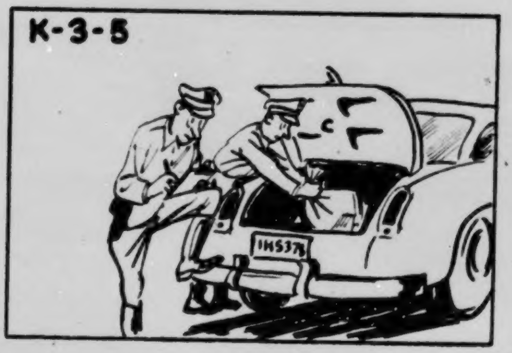

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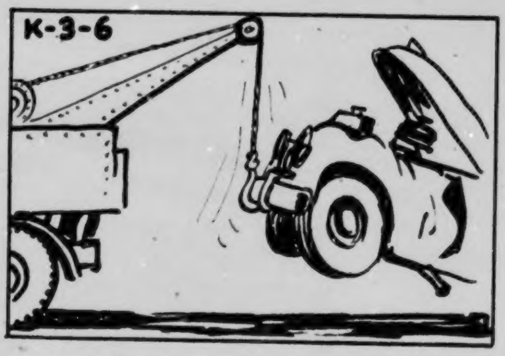

## II. Basic Dialogue

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| 張國平跟白Bĭ得談汽車出事的事情. | Jāng Gwó-Píng and Peter Băi talk about car accidents. |
| 張: 十字路口人那麼多.大概又是汽車出事了.交通警察有好幾個在那兒呢. | There are so many people at the intersection. Probably it is another car accident. Several traffic policemen are there. |
| 白: 在十字路口出事的時候,交通警察得有很多,要不然交通就停了.交通警察的職務很要緊,也很多,出事的時候非常忙. | When there is an accident at an intersection, many policemen are needed. Otherwise the traffic would all be stopped. The duties of the traffic police are very important and numerous. When there is a car accident, they are especially busy. |
| 張: 我不開車,我不知道開車的gwēijyu,交通警察的ming令你都服從麼? | I don't drive, so I do not know the regulations for driving. Do you have to obey all orders given by the traffic police? |
| 白: 開車的都很服從交通警察的ming令.他叫你停,你就得停;他叫你開,你就得開.不聽他的ming令就犯法. | All drivers have to obey orders of the police. If he wants you to stop, you must stop. If he wants you to go, you have to go. Disobedience of his orders is a violation of the law. |

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| 張：要是在十字路口你看見紅燈但是交通警察ming令你走，你走不走？ | If you saw a red light at the intersection, and the police told you to go ahead, would you go? |
| 白：雖然是紅燈，可是交通警察的ming令得服從。不服從就是犯法。 | Although it is a red light, I would have to obey the police's orders. If I didn't, I would be violating the law. |
| 張：不服從警察那麼他要fá你了。 | If you didn't obey the police, would he punish you? |
| 白：那要看。也許他就告訴你得注意或是警告你。要是你老不服從，他一定fá你。也許因為你的車忽然出了毛病，車tāi忽然byě了，當然不會fá你。 | That all depends. Maybe he would only tell you to pay more attention, or warn you. If you kept violating the law, they would certainly punish you. If your car developed some trouble, or if you had a flat tire all of a sudden, of course they would not punish you. |
| 張：要是在十字路口車忽然出了毛病怎麼辦？ | What would you do if your car developed trouble at the intersection? |
| 白：請別人幫忙把車推到街的旁邊，再打電話叫twō車來把汽車twō去修理。 | I would ask someone to help me push the car to the side of the street and then call a towing service to tow the car away for repairs. |

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| 張：交通警察會不會替你叫 twō 車來？ | Would the traffic police call the towing service for you? |
| 白：我想那得看情形.要是汽車出了事,他一定會叫救護車跟 twō 車來. | I think that would depend on the situation. If the car was involved in an accident, they certainly would call an ambulance and the towing service. |
| 張：你看那輛車 jwàng 壞了.後頭的車箱都 jwàng 壞了.那個警察為甚麼用尺在那兒量？ | Look, that car is damaged. The trunk in the rear is all damaged. Why does the police take measurements with a tape measure? |
| 白：他用尺量一量,因為出事的詳細情形都得記 lù,好報告. | He has to take measurements with a tape because details of the accident have to be well recorded for the report. |
| 張：現在人 ywè 來 ywè 多了.那個人拿着照像機照像.另外一個人在那兒好像在 dyàu 查仏人的.他們都是誰？ | More and more people have arrived. That man with a camera is taking pictures. Another fellow seems to be investigating. Who are these people? |
| 白：他們是新 wén 記 jǒ.他們 dž 細的 dyàu 查,要把出事詳細的情形 dōng 在報上.出事的地點,時間,情形,ywángu,都要知 | They are news reporters. They are investigating the accident very carefully and will publish the news in detail. They want to know things, |

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| 道.這是很好的新wén. | such as the place, time, and cause. This is very good news material. |
| 張: 新wén記jă怎麼知道有汽車出事呢? | How do reporters learn of an accident? |
| 白: 新wén記jă消息很快.有甚麼就報告甚麼.這是他們的職務.他們無論甚麼地方都去.那兒有火dzāi,水dzāi或是有戰事,都有新wén記jă在那兒. | News reporters obtain news quite fast. They report whatever they hear. This is their duty. They go everywhere. Wherever there is a flood, a fire, or a war, reporters are always there. |
| 張: 打仗的時候很危險.新wén記jă不怕麼? | It is very dangerous during war time. Aren't reporters afraid? |
| 白: 他們不怕.有戰事的地方有很多新wén.因為人人都在等着要知道打仗的情形. | They are not. There are many news reporters at the scene of the battle. This is because everyone is waiting for news of the war. |
| 張: 要是你jwàng了人以後跑了,犯法不犯法? | If you hit into someone and left the scene, would that be violation of the law? |
| 白: 要是給警察看見了,或是有人給報告了,fá得很利害. | If you were seen by the police or were reported by someone, you would be punished very severely. |

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| 張：要不要上手kàu ? | Would I be handcuffed? |
| 白：不是强dàu 也許不用上手kàu,可是有時候他們怕犯人跑了,也許用手kàu. | They don't use handcuffs on people other than robbers. But sometimes if they are afraid that the prisoner might escape, they would then use handcuffs. |
| 張：要是强dàu 把 dzāng物放在你家裏,你是不是也犯法 ? | If robbers left their loot in your house, would you be involved in the crime? |
| 白：對了.要是你不報告警察,你就犯法. | Yes, if you didn't report it to the police, you would. |
| 張：人把東西放在我們家裏,我們怎樣知道那是偷來的還是搶來的. | If someone left the loot in my house, how would I know whether it was stolen or robbed. |
| 白：那要看情形.要是你不知道是dzāng物,也許不 fá 你. | That depends on the situation. If you really didn't know it was loot, maybe you wouldn't be punished. |
| 張：現在人ywè 來ywè 多了.交通完全停住了.救護車也來了.他們用 dān 架chwáng把受傷的tái 上了救護車以後,不久就要開走了吧 ? | More and more people are gathering. The traffic has stopped completely. An ambulance has also arrived. After they take the wounded into the ambulance with a litter, they will drive away, I presume. |

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| 白：立刻就把受傷的送到醫院去你看，twō車也開來了.一會兒就要把jwàng壞了的車twō走了. | They will take the wounded to the hospital immediately. Look, the tow truck is here, too. They will tow the damaged car away. |
| 張：別的人已經慢慢的走了.為甚麼兩個新wén記jě還在跟那個交通警察談話? | All other people have left. Why does the reporter still talk to the police? |
| 白：大概要詳細dyàu查吧. | He probably wants to know more details. |
| 張：我看見有的警察在公路上syúnlwó.他們的任務也是管交通的事情麼? | I see some police patroling on the highway. Is their duty also connected with traffic matters? |
| 白：他們也是管交通的事情,誰的車開得太快,他們就jwēi上去,不是警告,就是fá他. | They are in charge of traffic also. If anyone drives too fast, they will catch up with him and warn him or fine him. |
| 張：公路上最快可以每小時開多少英里? | How fast is one allowed to drive on the highway? |
| 白：這個地方現在的gwēijyu每小時最快不能chāu過六十五英里. | Present regulation at this place is not to exceed 65 miles an hour. |
| 張：我看你平常開車都開得很快,給警察děi着過沒有? | I see that you drive pretty fast. Have you ever been caught? |

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| 白：Dŏi 着過. Fá 了我十幾塊錢. | Yes, I have been fined over 10 dollars. |
| 張：我覺得車開得太快,不但危險,並且被 dŏi 着了 fá 錢,真不值得. | I feel that driving too fast is not only dangerous but also not worth being caught and fined. |
| 白：我知道,可是我們美國人生活很緊張每天總是忙着作這個,忙着作那個.一忙起來開車也就開得很快了. | I know. But our American way of living is very tense. We are busy with this and that all day. Once we are busy we are driving faster than we realize. |
| 張：所以每天報上總有汽車出事的新 wén.死傷的人數兒真多.我希望你得注意這些事情,小心開車. | That is why there is always news about car accidents every day in the newspapers. Casualties are great. I hope you notice this and are careful in driving. |
| 白：謝謝.人都走了,我們也走吧. | Thank you. All the people have left. Let us go too. |

Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85. | chídz | 旗子 | N: | flag |
| 86. | chēsyāng | 車箱 | N: | trunk (of car) |
| 87. | dānjyàchwáng | 担架床 | N: | litter (for carrying the wounded) |
| 88. | dàu | 道 | M: | (measure for wall or defense line) |
| 89. | dēngbàu | 登報 | VO: | to publish or insert in newspaper |
| 90. | dìdyǎn | 地點 | N: | location, site |
| 91. | dǎijaule | 逮着了 | V: | caught |
| 92. | dwójyǒu | 多久 | Ph: | how long |
| 92.1 | bùjyǒu | 不久 | Ph: | before long, not long |
| 93. | dyàuchá | 調查 | V/N: | investigate/investigation |
| 94. | dzāngwù | 贜物 | N: | loot |
| 95. | dzwò | 座 | M: | (measure for mountains, bridges, or mansions) |
| 96. | fànren | 犯人 | N: | a criminal |
| 97. | húnglyùdēng | 紅綠燈 | N: | traffic lights |
| 97.1 | húngdēng | 紅燈 | N: | red light |
| 97.2 | lyùdēng | 綠燈 | N: | green light |
| 98. | jyāutūng | 交通 | N: | traffic |
| 98.1 | jyāutūng jǐngchá | 交通警察 | N: | traffic police |
| 98.2 | jyāutūng-syàn | 交通綫 | N: | line (or route) of transportation |
| 99. | shōurù | 收入 | N: | income |

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| 100. | shǒukàu 手銬 | N: | handcuffs |
| 101. | syīnwén jìjě 新聞記者 | N: | news reporter |
| | 101.1 syīnwén 新聞 | N: | news |
| | 101.2 jìjě 記者 | N: | reporter |
| 102. | sžshāng 死傷 | N: | casuality |
| 103. | twōchē 拖車 | N: | tow-truck, trailer |
| | 103.1 twō 拖 | V: | to tow |

## III Grammatical Analysis

1. APPROXIMATE NUMBERS - In English we add 'about' before a number to indicate approximation. We may also say 'more or less'. In Chinese, terms of approximation formed by opposite pairs of directional boundforms follow the NU-M-(N) combination. The common terms of approximation for all numbers are shàngsyà and dzwǒyòu, indicating 'above or below' and 'to the right or left of' respectively. In matters of time, chyánhòu 'before or after' may be used.

E.g.: Běipíng yǒu yìbǎiwàn rén dzwǒyòu.
Nèige fángdz mài yíwàn-lyǎngchyānkwài chyǎn shàngsyà.
Dàgài nèige shr̀ching shr dzai yī-bā-lyòu-língnyán chyánhòu.

1.1 Exercise - Translate into Chinese:

1.11 We are still about three hundred miles from land.
1.12 There are around five hundred men on that warship.
1.13 One of those planes costs around a hundred thousand dollars.
1.14 That elderly gentleman first went to China around 1885.
1.15 We shall probably go home around the first of December.

2. Verbs in series with bu....bu.....

Bù V bù V. There are three possible relationships of the verbs in this pattern regardless of whether the verbs are stative, functive or auxiliary.

2.1 Conditional. The first action is a condition to the second action. Hence yàushr (if) may be inserted before the first action and jyou (then) before the second with no change of meaning.

(Yàushr) búsyàyǔ, tā (jyou) bùchwān yǔyī.
(If it doesn't rain, he won't wear a raincoat.)

Tā (yàushr) bùchr̄fàn, (jyou) bùhē jyǒu.
(If he doesn't eat, he doesn't drink.)

Exercise - Translate into Chinese:

2.11 If you don't buy a ticket, you can't get on the train.
2.12 If you don't sleep, you can't work.

2.13 If this pen isn't a Chinese pen, it isn't mine.
2.14 He's a very interesting person; if he isn't painting, he isn't happy.
2.15 I don't go to New York unless I need to buy things.

2.2 Coordinate. When two actions are of equal importance, they are in a coordinate series. In translation such actions are usually connected by 'and', 'both.... and', or 'neither....nor'. To test, place yě.....yě, or yòu......yòu and see if it makes sense.

Nèige dìfang (yě) bùywǎn (yě) bújìn.
(The place is neither far nor near.)

Tā (yě) buchr̄fàn, (yě) buhējyǒu.
(He won't eat and he won't drink.)

2.3 Double Negative. When one negative action precedes another negative action, the first may cancel out the second, resulting in a positive expression.

Tā búshr búchyù. (It isn't that he won't go.)
Wǒ bùnéng bùshwō. (I cannot refrain from saying it.)

2.4 The fact that such bu V bu V expressions have at least three possibilities in translation suggests that the student should make use of the optional clarifying expressions in his own speech, even though in listening to another speaker he must learn to get along without their aid. Thus in the conditional series it is better to use the complete pattern yàushr .... jyou .....; and in the coordinate series it is clearer to use yě .... yě, or yòu .... yòu.

2.5 Exercise. Identify following sentences as to whether they are constructed on pattern of conditional or coordinate clauses. Translate into English.

2.51 Tā nèige rén jēn yǒuyìsz; búsyàu bushwōhwà, yìshwōhwà jyou syàu.
2.52 Swéirán tā shwō tā buywànyi chyù jyē ta, kěshr wǒ syǎng yàushr nǐ ràng ta chyù, ta jyou bùnéng buchyù.
2.53 Tā mǎide nèijyan yǐshang, wǒ jywéde bùcháng bùdwǎn, kěshr ta dz̀jǐ shwō tài chángle.
2.54 Tā shwōde hwà hěn nándǔng; nǐ busyǎng, bùjrdàu ta shwōde shr shémma.
2.55 Tā hǎusyàng shémma dōu jr̄dau shrde. Bugwǎn nǐ wèn ta shémma shr̀ching, ta dzǔng bushwō bùjrdàu. Tā bùjrdàu, jyou shwō ta wàngle.
2.56 Tā yǐjing bìngle sānge lǐbai le, buchr̄ dūngsyi, buhē shwěi; wǒ jēn jāují.

## IV. Recombination

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| 1. | A: | 昨天報上登着Nyǒuywē城要很多警察的新聞,你看見了沒有? | Did you see the news in yesterday's paper about New York City needing many more policemen? |
| | B: | 沒注意.Nyǒuywē城人口有六百多萬,當然得有很多警察.並且現在犯法的人ywè來ywè多.強dàu chyǎng東西,還有謀殺,偷東西,各種犯法的事,一天比一天多.不能不用很多警察. | No, I did not notice it. New York City has a population of over 6 million. Naturally, they need more policemen. Furthermore, more and more people are committing crimes. Robberies, murder cases, stealing, and all other kinds of crimes are increasing day by day. They cannot but have more policemen. |
| | A: | 交通方面也得用很多交通警察來管.你對警察的事情有興趣麼?要不要當警察? | They also need many policemen to take care of traffic. Are you interested in police jobs? Do you want to be a policeman? |
| | B: | 有興趣是有興趣,就是我的體高跟體重都不行.並且我的歲數也太大. | I am interested all right. But my height and weight do not meet the requirements. Besides, I am too old. |
| | A: | 你又不怕冒險又有很好的射擊技術,可以當警察.可是因為體高,體重,跟歲數的關係,不能當警察,真可惜. | You are not afraid of risking danger, and your shooting technique is very good. You can be a good policeman. If you were limited by age, height, and weight, that would be a pity. |

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| | B: | 沒關係,也許我可以在軍隊裏頭作事. | This does not matter. Maybe I could find a job in the military service. |
| 2. | A: | 所有的汽車都得保險麼? | Do all cars have to be insured? |
| | B: | 汽車最好有保險.有保險要是出事你就不會吃kwēi,就是吃 kwēi也不會吃kwēi 得太利害. | It is best that cars have insurance. If a car is involved in an accident, you won't get stung. Even if you got stung, you wouldn't lose too much. |
| | A: | 保險得花多少錢一年? | How much does it cost to buy insurance for a year? |
| | B: | 那得看你買甚麼保險,並且開車的歲數也有關係.四十歲以上的人便宜一點兒,二十歲以下的,跟沒有甚麼開車經驗的,很貴. | That depends on what kind of insurance you buy. The age of the driver has something to do with the rate too. It is cheaper for people over 40. For those under 20 or with no driving experience, it would be very expensive. |
| | A: | 為甚麼很貴? | How come? |
| | B: | 因為他們很容易出事. | Because they are more apt to have accidents. |
| | A: | 要是別人給你 jwàng了,受了傷了,誰管? | If someone was hit by your car and hurt, who would take care of that? |

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| | B: | 要是你買了這種的保險,你就可以放心,不用你管了. | If you have bought this type of insurance, then you need not worry about a thing. |
| | A: | 要是你不小心,把自己汽車jwàng 壞了,誰管? | If you were not careful and damaged your own car, who would take care of that? |
| | B: | 要是你沒買這種保險,就得自己管了. | If you had not bought this particular kind of insurance, then you would have to take care of it yourself. |
| 3. | A: | 為甚麼那dzwò山dǐng上有紅燈? | Why is there a red light on top of that mountain? |
| | B: | 因為怕飛機飛得太dī,一不小心,就會jwàng在山dǐng上.所以用紅燈警告他們. | Because they are afraid that airplanes would fly too low. If they are not careful, they might run into the mountain. So they use a red light to warn them. |
| | A: | 紅的yánse 就是警告的意思了. | Then red color must be a sign of warning. |
| | B: | 紅的 yánse 多半是警告的意思.在街上看見紅燈,你的車就得停住.在 bǎ 場看見紅旗子,就是說有人練習射擊,不要隨便走過去.在海 àn 旁邊看見紅旗子,就是說很大的風雨快 | Mostly red color means warning. If you saw a red light on the street, you would have to stop your car. On the target range, when you see a red flag, that means people are practicing shooting. Don't walk across. When you see a |

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| | | 來了. | red flag along the coast, that means a storm is on the way. |
| | A: | 有紅yánse的地方不許停車,對不對？ | You cannot park a car at places marked red, is that right? |
| | B: | 不許停車.要是車停在那兒交通警察一定fá你. | No parking is allowed. If your car is parked there, the traffic police will fine you. |
| | A: | 救火車也是紅的yánse. | Fire trucks are also in red. |
| | B: | 世界上有好幾國的國旗都是紅的yánse.那不是警告的意思吧？ | There are many countries in the world whose national flag is red. Does that mean warning also? |
| | A: | 不是警告的意思. | No, that is not a warning. |
| 4. | A: | 你為甚麼那麼緊張？ | Why are you so tense? |
| | B: | 剛才看見警察jwēi强dàu jwēi上了的時候,强dàu開槍,警察也開槍. | I just saw policemen chasing some robbers. After they caught up with the robbers, both the robbers and the policemen started shooting. |
| | A: | 後來怎麼樣？ | What happened then? |

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| B: | 强 dàu 跑到一個房子裏頭去.跑進去以後還是對警察開槍.警察叫他 tóu 降,他還在那兒 dǐkàng . | The robbers ran into a house and kept shooting at the policemen. The policemen told them to give up. But they didn't, and kept up their resistance. |
| A: | 警察怎麼樣 ? | What did the police do then? |
| B: | 後来来了很多警察,把那個房子包 wéi 了.有的警察還帶着機關槍. | Later on more policemen came to help. The house was surrounded. Some policemen had machine guns. |
| A: | 强 dàu 多久才出來? | How long was it before the robbers came out? |
| B: | 等了好久,裏頭沒有聲音了,也許强 dàu 是受了傷了,或是沒子彈了,所以有兩個警察冒險進去了. | They waited a long time, until there was no more sound inside the house. The robbers must have been wounded or they had run out of bullets. Thereupon two policemen risked danger and broke into the house. |
| A: | 强 dàu 怎麼樣 ? | What did the robbers do? |
| B: | 他 jyǔ 着手出來.警察就把他上了手 kàu 帶走了. | They came out with their hands up. The police put handcuffs on them and took them away. |
| A: | 看的人很多吧 ? | There must have been a lot of people there watching. |

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| | B: | 看的人不少.又喜歡看又怕.<br>新聞記 jĕ 也有. | A lot of people were watching. They liked to look, but at the same time they were scared. Many reporters were there too. |
| | A: | 新聞記 jĕ 一定照了不少 syàng吧? | The reporters must have taken a lot of pictures. |
| | B: | 照了不少.給犯人照 syàng 的時候,犯人很不高興. | Yes, they did. When they took pictures of the criminals, they were very unhappy about it. |
| | A: | 警察跟强 dàu swāng方開槍,打得那麼利害,有人受傷了沒有? | Did anybody get hurt while the police and the robbers shot at each other? |
| | B: | 有一個警察 gēbei中了一槍,出了不少 syĕ.他們立刻用 dān架 chwáng 把他放在救護車上,送到醫院去了. | One policeman was hurt in the arm. He lost some blood and was immediately taken to the hospital by an ambulance. |
| | A: | 你一定怕得很利害吧.現在還覺得很緊張麼? | You must have been scared. Do you still feel tense? |
| | B: | 那個時候怕極了.太緊張了.現在好得多了. | I was scared then, and I was tense. I am a lot better now. |
| 5. | A: | 美國交通方便極了.各種交通線,公路,鐵路,做的又多又好.可是可惜很多人開車 | Transportation in the United States is very convenient. There are all kinds of transportation lines High- |

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| | 不小心,所以常常出事,死傷的人數真不少. | ways and railways are plentiful and well constructed. It is a pity that many people drive carelessly and have accidents. Casualties are quite heavy. |
| B: | 你知道每年死傷的人數麼? | Do you know the number of people who die in car accidents annually? |
| A: | 我昨天在報上看見了.全國在公路上死的人數每年有三萬八千左右. | I saw the figure in the newspaper yesterday. The death toll on the highways each year is around 38,000. |
| B: | 那麼多麼?受傷的恐怕更多了? | Is it that many? There are probably more who get hurt, aren't there? |
| A: | 受傷的有一百萬左右. | There are around one million people who are injured. |
| B: | 不會那麼多吧? | It couldn't be that many! |
| A: | 這不是我隨便說的.這是今年一月八號報上登的新聞. | I did not make up this figure. It was in the January 8 newspaper this year. |
| B: | 要是報上登出來的新聞,一定是很準chywè.希望人人看見這個新聞特別小心開車. | If it is in the newspaper, then it must be very accurate. I hope everyone sees it and becomes specially careful in driving. |

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| A: | 就說在美國的軍隊因為汽車出事跟因為不小心死傷的人數也不少. | There are also quite a few people in the military service in America who die from car accidents or through careless driving. |
| B: | 有多少呢? | What is the score? |
| A: | 就說一九五九年吧,受傷的有一萬兩千多死的有五百人左右,swǔnshr̄的錢有四千四百萬塊上下. | Take 1959, for instance. There were over 12,000 wounded and around 500 dead. The monetary loss was about 44 million dollars. |
| B: | 這種的swǔnshr̄是可以避免的. Jř要大家小心點兒. | This loss could be avoided if everyone were careful. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 586-593)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 586. | 調 | dyàu | V: transfer, shift, investigate | 調查 | - investigate, investigation |
| 587. | 避 | bì | BF: to stay away from | 避免 | - avoid |
| 588. | 免 | myǎn | BF: free from | 避免 | - avoid |
| 589. | 登 | dēng | V: insert (an advertisement, notice, etc.); to step on | 登報<br>登陸<br>登陸tǐng | - put in the paper<br>- landing, to land (from sea)<br>- landing craft |
| 590. | 箱 | syāng | N: box, chest | 箱子<br>信箱 | - box, case<br>- mail box |
| 591. | 換 | hwàn | V: exchange, change | 電話交換總機 | - telephone main exchange (apparatus) |
| 592. | 拖 | twō | V: to drag, to delay | 拖鞋<br>拖車 | - slippers<br>- tow truck |
| 593. | 聞 | wén | V: smell<br>BF: hear, smell | 新聞<br>新聞記jě | - news<br>- news reporter |

B. 句子

1. 每一個十字路口有紅 lyù 燈,就可以避免汽車在那兒出事.
2. 汽車出事的時候,警察調查得很詳細.
3. 汽車出事的時候,得把證人的名字,地 jř,記下來.
4. 有時候不知道證人的名字,地 jř,也可以登報,請看見出事的人作證.
5. 每 lyàng 車都得預備另外一個車 tāi,放在車箱裏頭.
6. 車 tāi byě 了,可以把車箱裏另外的車 tāi 換來用.
7. 要是另外的車 tāi 也 byě 了,或是壞了,就得叫拖車來把汽車拖去修理.
8. 新聞記 jě 把這些新聞登在報紙上.
9. 現在每天報紙上都登有汽車出事的新聞.

C. Gù 事

有一個新聞記jě,有一天得到一個鄉下去.因為在那個鄉下有一件謀殺的事情,他得去找新聞.他帶了一個照syàng機也帶了一張地圖.他從前一直是在城裏頭住的,沒去過鄉下,所以對鄉下的情形知道不太清楚.農人生活的情形,他在書上念過,可是沒自己看見過.農人用的工具更沒看見過.

他一邊兒開車,一邊兒想:到了那個地方的時候,最好先去找警察談一談.因為警察已經調查得很詳細了.他正在想的時候,忽然聽見一種聲音,好像甚麼東西從車上dyàu下來shr的.他立刻把車停在路的旁邊兒,下車看一看.看見在路上有一個*lí頭是一個農人dyóu了的.

半個鐘頭以後,有一lyàng車也從這一條路開來.那個人一看見路旁邊兒有一

lyàng 車停着,並且有一個人在車底下,就把車停在旁邊問:

「有甚麼毛病,我能不能幫忙?」

新聞記jě從車底下pá出來,手裏拿着lí頭說:

「這個東西從車上dyàu下來,dyàu在路的旁邊.我已經花了半天的工夫,還找不出是從甚麼地方dyàu下來的.我從來沒看見過這樣的東西.」

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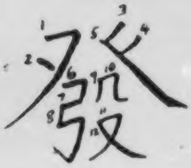
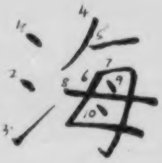
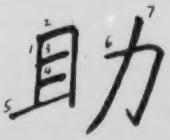
* lí (犁) 頭 N: the coulter of a plough (colter)

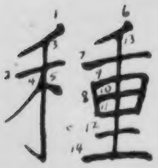
## VI. WRITING

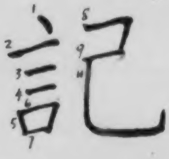
### A. Writing (characters 386-390)











### B. Radicals

1. 癶 (back to back, 105) as in: 發
2. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 海
3. 力 (strength 19) as in: 助
4. 禾 (grain, 115) as in: 種
5. 言 (words, 149) as in: 記

# LESSON 93

## I. Structural Dialogue

| | | | |
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| 1. | A: | 新聞記jě的生活很有意思.不但甚麼地方都去,也常常跟有名的人談話. | A newspaper reporter's life is very interesting. Not only does he go everywhere, but he also talks to famous people. |
| | B: | 新聞記jě的生活有意思是有意思,可是新聞記jě的生活不但忙也非常緊張. | The newspaper reporter's life is interesting all right. But his life is not only busy but also tense. |
| | A: | 一忙就緊張,這是一定的. | When one is busy, he is bound to be tense, that's for sure. |
| | B: | 新聞記jě因為要消息快,所以無論在甚麼情形下都要用各種的法子得到新聞. | The report wants to get information fast, so he will use any method to get news, regardless of the situation. |
| | A: | 平常人不能到的地方,或是不許進去的地方,新聞記jě進去的機會多. | There are lots of places ordinary people cannot go, but the reporter can. |
| | B: | 對了.就說有甚麼地方開會吧.平常人得買票,新聞記jě不但不必買票,還可以坐在特別給他們預備的很好的地方. | That is right. For instance, if there is a meeting somewhere, ordinary people would have to buy tickets. Reporters don't need to buy tickets. They always have some good reserved seats. |

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| A: | 有戰事的時候,他們不但可以到各作戰單位去,還可以看作戰的情形.打仗的時候,雖然很冒險,可是很有意思! | In times of war, they can go to the front to visit various units and look over the battle situation. It is very dangerous but also very interesting. |
| 2. A: | 昨天晚上我dyōu了不少東西,有的又貴又好看,有的又重又大. | I lost a few things last night. Some were expensive and pretty, others were big and heavy. |
| B: | 是怎麼dyōu了的? | How did you lose them? |
| A: | 叫人偷走了. | They were stolen by somebody. |
| B: | 你說有的東西又重又大,他們怎麼能偷走? | You said some of the articles were big and heavy. How did they steal them? |
| A: | 我真不明白.也許他們用kǎ車來偷的. | I really don't understand. Maybe they came with a truck. |
| B: | 你怎麼不知道? | How come you did not know about it? |
| A: | 我們全家都出去看電ying兒去了. | The whole family went out to see a movie. |
| B: | 要是他們用kǎ車來偷東西,他們得先調查你們甚麼時候出去,甚麼時候回來,再想法子去偷. | If they came with a truck, they must have first come to find out when you were going out and when you would come back before coming to steal. |
| A: | 用kǎ車偷東西我沒聽說過. | I've never heard of anyone stealing with a truck. |

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| B: | 我dàu是聽見過.他們多半是去百hwò公sz偷大件的東西.好像冰箱,lú子甚麼的. | I have heard of it before. But they usually stole large articles, such as refrigerators, gas ranges, etc. from department stores. |
| A: | 偷這些大東西又不方便又不容易賣出去,真不值得. | It is very inconvenient to steal large articles; and once stolen, the articles are hard to dispose of. It is not worth the trouble. |
| B: | 你覺得不值得,可是他們先偷了再說.值得不值得是以後的問題.你dyōu了東西報告了警察局了沒有? | Although you feel that it is not worth while, they feel that they should steal first and think about the worth later. Have you reported your loss to the police department? |
| A: | 不但警察局報告了,連賣舊東西的鋪子也都說了,叫他們注意dzāng物. | Not only did I report it to the police, I even told the second hand stores to be on the alert for my lost items. |
| B: | 要是他們知道是dzāng物,他們怎麼辦? | If they knew the items were stolen goods, what would they do? |
| A: | 要不是給我打電話,就是報告警察局. | If they didn't call me, they would call the police department. |

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| | B: | 我希望你dyōu的東西不久就可以找回來. | I hope that you will soon find what you have lost. |
| 3. | A: | 你的表幾點鐘了? | What time is it by your watch? |
| | B: | 我的表 dyōu 了. | I lost my watch. |
| | A: | 怎麼,剛買了不久就dyōu了,大概是在那兒dyōu的? | How come you have already lost it when you have just bought it recently? Where did you lose it? |
| | B: | 要不是在汽車站,就一定是在公共汽車上. | If it was not lost at the bus station, then it must have been lost in the bus. |
| | A: | 你到汽車公 sz 去問了沒有? | Did you go to the bus company to make inquiries? |
| | B: | 已經去問去了.他們說要是 sz 機的交進來,就可以還給我.他們說,sz 機的找着客人dzōu了的東西的時候,一定交進來. | I did. They said that if the driver turned it in, they would return it to me. They also said that their drivers always turned in articles they find to the company. |
| | A: | 你也可以登報.從前我dyōu了一個無線電,登了一天報,就有人給我打電話,把無線電交還給我了. | You can also put an advertisement in the paper. Some time ago, I lost a radio. I had an ad in the paper for just one day when someone called me and returned my radio to me. |

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| B: | 得登幾天報? | How long do I have to have the ad in the paper? |
| A: | 或是三天或是一個禮拜都可以. | Three days or a week will do. |
| B: | 得自己到報舘去麼? | Do I have to go to the newspaper office myself? |
| A: | 不一定得自己去.或是寫信去,或是打電話去都行. | Not necessarily. You can either write or call them up on the phone. |
| B: | 登報的時候,寫些甚麼? | What do I have to put in the ad? |
| A: | Dyōu 的是甚麼東西,dyōu 東西的地點,時間,你自己的地 jř 跟電話號碼. | What you lost, where you lost it, your address and telephone number. |
| B: | 好,我現在就給報舘打一個電話.錢得先交麼? | Good. I will call the newspaper office now. Do I have to pay first? |
| A: | 先登了再交也可以.我們都是登了以後才交的. | You can place the ad first and pay later. We always pay after the ad has appeared in the paper. |
| B: | 好,謝謝. | O.K. Thank you. |
| 4. A: | 有好些 Ōujou 的汽車車箱放在前頭,機器放在後頭.你覺得怎麼樣? | Many European cars have trunks in front and their engines in the rear. What do you think of this? |
| B: | 我對汽車沒有甚麼興 chyu,所以機器在前頭或是後 | I am not interested in cars. Whether the engine is in front or in the |

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|---|---|---|
| | 頭車箱在前頭或是後頭,都沒關係. | rear, makes no difference to me. |
| A: | 我覺得車箱放在前頭比放在後頭好. | I think it is better to have the trunk in front. |
| B: | 甚麼理yóu ? | Why? |
| A: | 機器放在後頭,要是jwàng車的時候,機器不會 jwàng壞. | If the engine is in the rear, it will not be damaged in an accident. |
| B: | 要是人家從後頭jwàng來的時候,你的機器 也是會jwàng 壞的. | If someone ran into the car from behind, your engine would still be damaged. |
| A: | Ōujou 的汽車很小.又便yi又方便.一加lwún汽油可以走好幾十英里路. | European cars are small and inexpensive. They can run several score miles on a gallon of gasoline. |
| B: | sù 度怎麼樣 ? | How about the speed? |
| A: | 一小時六七十英里都可以. | It's about 60 to 70 miles an hour. |
| B: | 坐不下六個人吧 ? | Six persons could sit in one of them, I suppose? |
| A: | 小的也許坐不下,大一點兒的也許可以.你想不想買一lyang ? | Probably not in a small car. Maybe in a larger one, it would be O.K. Are you thinking of buying one? |

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| | B: | 想是想,可是得先學開車.學好了,再買. | Yes, but I have to learn how to drive first. After I have learned how to drive, then I will buy one. |
| 5. | A: | 我常常看見kǎ車後頭掛一個紅旗子,是甚麼意思? | I often see a truck with a red flag at the rear. What does this mean? |
| | B: | 就是警告你得注意别jwàng上那些東西.因為有東西放在kǎ車上恐怕你看不見,很容易jwàng上,所以才掛紅旗子. | This is to warn you not to run into it. There are things on the truck which they fear you might not see, and run into it. Therefore they hang up a red flag. |
| | A: | 有一次我看見警察包wéi一所房子.聽說有强dàu在裏頭.後來看見强dàu拿着白旗子,那是甚麼意思? | Once I saw policemen surrounding a house. I was told that there were robbers in the house. Then I saw robbers holding a white flag. What did that mean? |
| | B: | 那是tóu降的意思.打仗的時候,有一方面的兵或是軍隊要tóu降,就用白旗子. | That meant they wanted to surrender. During the war, if troops of one side wanted to surrender, they used a white flag. |
| | A: | 要是看見白旗子就不射擊了嗎? | If you saw the white flag, would you stop shooting? |
| | B: | 要是還射擊就不對了. | It would not be right if the shooting were continued. |

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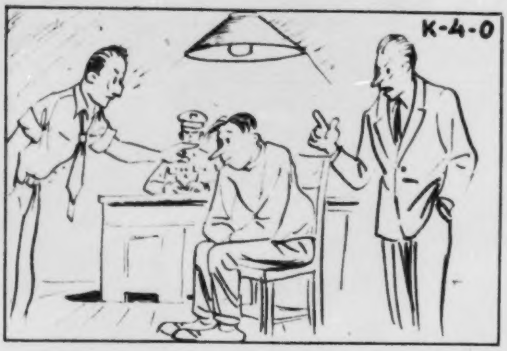
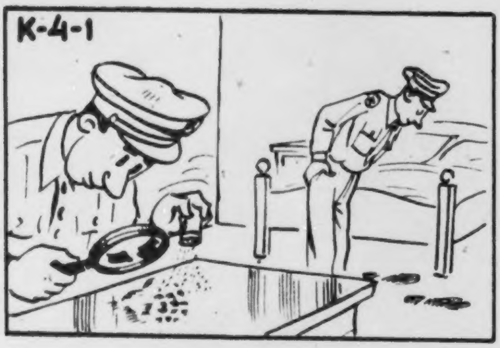
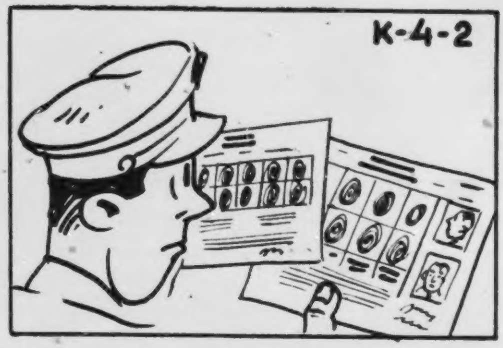


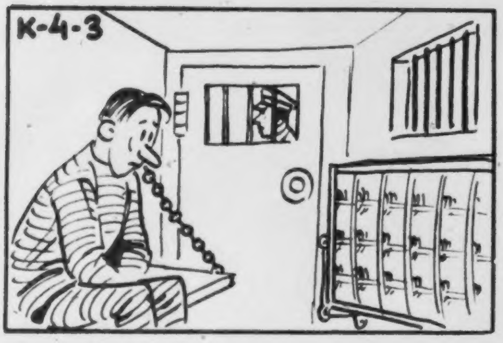
K-4-0



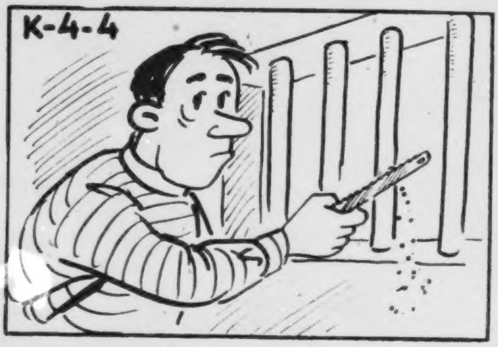
K-4-1



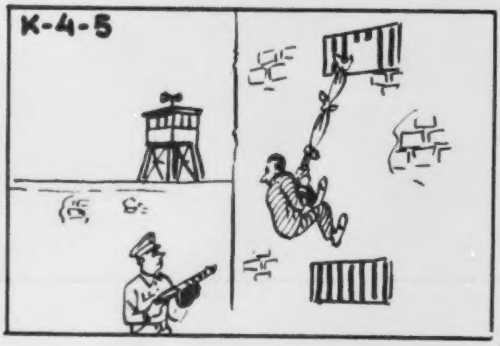
K-4-2



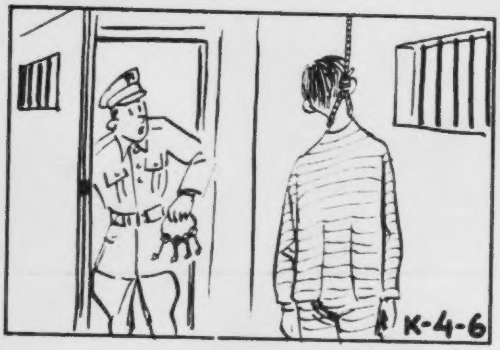
K-4-3



K-4-4



K-4-5



K-4-6

## II. Basic Dialogue

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| 張國平跟白BĬ得談犯罪的事情 | Jāng Gwó-Píng and Peter Bái talk about criminal cases. |
| 張：現在報紙上的新聞關yú犯dzwèi的事情特別多,並且特別詳細. | Nowadays news items in the papers concerning criminal cases are particularly numerous and given in full detail. |
| 白：因為shè會的情形一天比一天fù雜,所以報上的新聞除了國jì跟國nèi重要的新聞以外,就是shè會新聞.Shè會新聞最叫人注意,犯dzwèi的消息就是一種. | Since conditions in this society are getting more and more complicated, there is, beside international and important domestic news, also social news. But it is the criminal news that the public pays most attention to. |
| 張：為甚麼犯dzwèi的消息最叫人注意呢? | Why do criminal news receive most attention from the public? |
| 白：犯dzwèi的消息好像是一個gù事,有原gu,有犯dzwèi的情形,jēntàn或是警察怎麼調查,怎麼dĕi着犯人;dĕi着犯人以後,怎麼shĕn問;Shĕn問以後怎麼pàn决,甚麼的,有時候很緊張.報館用這些tsái料,讓很多人買他們的報紙看. | Criminal cases are like stories; they tell why and how crimes are committed; how detectives and the police investigate these cases; how the criminals were caught; how they are tried and sentenced. The newspapers use these materials in order to sell more papers. |

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| 張: | 你這種的解 shr 對不對,我不gǎn 說.可是我就覺得犯dzwèi的新聞真多.不但美國,別國也是這樣.你說犯 dzwèi 最大的原gu 是甚麼? | I won't venture to say whether this explanation is correct or not. But I feel that there is really quite a lot of criminal news, not only in the United States, but also in other countries. What do you think is the main cause of these crimes? |
| 白: | 我想是因為錢的原 gu.所有謀殺,chyǎng,偷都是因為要錢的原 gu,你想對不對? | I feel that the main cause is money. All murder cases, robbery cases and thefts are for money. Don't you think so? |
| 張: | Chyǎng 偷,當然是因為錢.謀殺有時候是因為錢,可是有的不一定跟錢有關係.一個人犯了 dzwèi,比方說犯了謀殺的dzwèi,有甚麼法子證明呢? | Stealing and robbing, of course, are for money. Murder is sometimes for money, and sometimes not for money. If a man commits a crime, for instance a murder, is there any way to prove it? |
| 白: | 那就要看 jēntàn 或是警察的技術了.他們的技術一天比一天好.無論甚麼人犯甚麼 dzwèi,一定有一天可以調查出來的. | That will depend on how good the detectives and the policemen are. Their techniques are getting better every day. Whoever committed a crime would be found out sooner or later. |
| 張: | 比方說一個人犯了謀殺的dzwèi,有甚麼法子可以證明呢? | For instance, if a man commits murder, how can this be proved? |

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| 白: 證人是可以證明的.用的工具也可以證明的. | Witnesses can prove it. Instruments used in the crime can prove it too. |
| 張: 用的工具怎麼可以證明呢? | How can instruments be used to prove a crime? |
| 白: 可以用 jřwén 來證明.人的 jřwén 沒有一樣的. | Fingerprints on the instruments can be used to prove it. Everybody's fingerprints are different. |
| 張: 所以 jēntàn 用放大jìng, 就是要 yánjyou jřwén 的麼? | Is that why detectives use magnifying glasses to study fingerprints? |
| 白: 對了,他們還可以用別的法子.犯過 dzwèi 的人警察局都有犯人的 jřwén, 也都有記 lù 要是再犯 dzwèi 就很容易調查出來. | Yes, they can also use other methods. People who have committed crimes have fingerprint records at the police station. If they commit a crime again, it is easy to find out. |
| 張: 犯人 dăi 着了以後,怎麼辦? | If criminals were caught, what would be done to them? |
| 白: 得經過 shĕn 問.還要到法庭去.沒 pàn 決以前,都是關在 jyānyù 裏頭. | They would be tried in a court. Before they are sentenced, they would be held in prison. |
| 張: Jyānyù 裏頭的情形怎麼樣? | How are the conditions in the prisons? |

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| **白**：不錯.有吃,有住,有事情做,有電yǐng兒. | Not bad. There is free food and free lodging. There is work to be done and movies to see. |
| **張**：所有的犯人都關在一塊兒麼 ? | Are all criminals locked together? |
| **白**：看情形.有的是一個人,有的是幾個人關在一塊兒. | It depends. Some of them are placed separately. Some are put together with others. |
| **張**：關在jyānyù裏時候的長短有沒有一定gwēijyu? | Are there certain rules as to how long prisoners could be held? |
| **白**：那得看所犯的dzwèi輕或是重.輕的當然短,重的當然很長. | This depends on whether the crime committed is minor or major. For minor crimes they stay in for a shorter time. For more serious crimes they have to stay in longer. |
| **張**：有沒有法子偷偷兒跑走? | Is there some way they can escape? |
| **白**：我們聽說犯人常想法子要跑走.有的把chwānyhu的tyětyáu都nùngdwàn了. | We have heard of prisoners often trying to escape by breaking the bars on the windows. |
| **張**：你說jyānyù裏頭的情形不錯,為甚麼有時候聽說犯人上dyàu? | You said that conditions in prison are not bad. Why is it that prisoners sometimes want to hang themselves? |

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| 白:也許他覺着沒有出jyānyù的希望,還是自己上dyàu好.也許是給別的犯人謀殺dyàu死了. | Maybe they feel that there is no hope of getting out. It would be better to hang themselves. He might also be hung by other inmates. |
| 張:犯人犯了dzwèi,在jyānyù裏頭又犯dzwèi,dzwèi不是更重了麼? | If on top of one crime the prisoner commits another crime, would he be punished more severely than before? |
| 白:有的犯dzwèi的人不覺得自己作的事是犯了dzwèi,連自己父母都想謀殺. | Some people do not feel that what they did is wrong. They would even kill their own parents. |
| 張:去年不是有一個人犯了謀殺母親的dzwèi麼? | Wasn't there a case last year where a man murdered his mother? |
| 白:我不記得了. | I don't remember. |
| 張:那個人替母親買了保險,把母親送到別地方去旅行.他偷偷兒的把一個炸彈放在箱子裏頭.飛機起飛以後在空中爆炸,所有客人都死了. | That man bought insurance for his mother and sent her on a trip. He sneaked a bomb into her suitcase. The plane exploded in the air after take-off and caused the death of all passengers. |
| 白:我記得了,後來jēntàn,警察,航空公司的人很詳細的yánjyou跟調查.調查出來了就把那個人關在jyānyù裏頭了. | Now I remember. Later on, detectives, police, and airline personnel investigated this case very carefully and discovered the cause. They then imprisoned the man. |

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|---|---|
| 張：那個犯人tí出甚麽理yóu沒有？ | Did the man give any reasons? |
| 白：好像是說因為神經有病. | It seemed to have been due to insanity. |
| 張：神經有病怎麽證明？ | How can that be proved? |
| 白：有大夫jyǎn查.所以那個人dzwèi的輕重跟大夫jyǎn查的報告有很大關係. | Doctors examined the man. Therefore, the severity of a sentence depends very much on a doctor's report on his examination. |
| 張：無論怎麽樣,人死了那麽多,這種的dzwèi不應當pàn的很輕,應當把他dyàu死. | No matter what the cause was, since so many people died because of it, he should not be punished lightly. He should be hung. |
| 白：我們不是法官,不能pàn决. | We are not the judges. We should not decide. |
| 張：要是我是法官一定pàn决把這種人dyàu死.犯法的人就不會ywè來ywè多了. | If I were the judge, I would sentence the man to hang. Then there would not be more and more people violating the law. |
| 白：這是shè會的一個重要的問題.Dyàu死人容易,可是不是解决問題的好法子.以後有工夫,我們可以yánjyou yánjyou這種問題. | This is an important problem in society. It is easy to hang a man. But this is not a good way to solve this problem. When we have time, later on, we can study this problem. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 104. | bàugwǎn | 報館 | N: | newspaper office |
| 105. | dwàn | 斷 | SV: | broken |
| 106. | dzwèi | 罪 | N: | crime |
| 106.1 | fàndzwèi | 犯罪 | VO: | commit a crime |
| 107. | fàngdàjìng | 放大鏡 | N: | magnifying glass |
| 108. | fùdzá | 複雜 | SV: | complicated |
| 109. | gūngsz̄ | 公司 | N: | company, corporation |
| 110. | gwójì | 國際 | SV: | international |
| 111. | jēntàn | 偵探 | N: | detective |
| 112. | jèngmíng | 證明 | V/N: | to certify/proof |
| 112.1 | jèngmíngshū | 證明書 | N: | certificate |
| 113. | jǐngchájyú | 警察局 | N: | police office, police department, police section |
| 114. | jřwén | 指紋 | N: | finger-print |
| 115. | jùngyàu | 重要 | SV/N: | important/importance |
| 115.1 | jùngdà | 重大 | SV: | important |
| 116. | jyālwún | 加侖 | M: | gallon |
| 117. | jyānyù | 監獄 | N: | prison |
| 118. | jyěshr | 解釋 | V/N: | explain/explanation |
| 119. | pànjywé | 判决 | V: | sentence |
| 120. | shàngdyàu | 上吊 | VO: | hang (oneself) |
| 120.1 | dyàu | 吊 | V: | to hang |
| 120.2 | dyàusž | 吊死 | V: | hang (legal execution) |
| 121. | shèhwèi | 社會 | N: | society |
| 122. | shěnwèn | 審問 | V: | cross examine |
| 123. | tsáilyàu | 材料 | N: | data; material |
| 124. | tyětyáu | 鐵條 | N: | rod-iron, iron bar |

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## III Grammatical Analysis

1. Certain adverbs are used to introduce a clause and to show its relation to a second clause. If the clause so introduced is incomplete in sense without the second clause, it may be termed a 'dependent clause'. The second clause usually requires an adverb to introduce it also. Some connective adverbs are used exclusively in the first clause or the second; others are moveable. Some of them are used in associated pairs, a certain adverb in the first clause calling for a certain adverb in the second clause.

Connective adverbs may be divided into the following groups in terms of their location:

1.1 First clause only: (The adverbs introducing the second clauses are not necessarily the only ones which can stand there.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Búdàn ......., | yě ...... | (Not only...., but also.....) |
| Yàushr ......, | jyou..... | (If ........., then.........) |
| Yīnwei ......, | swóyi.... | (Because ...., therefore....) |
| Swéiran ....., | kěshr ... | (Although...., nevertheless.) |
| Yàubúshr....., | jyòushr.. | (If not......, then.........) |
| | jyou yíding shr.. | (If not.., then certainly..........) |
| (Gāng) yi...., | jyou...... | (As soon as.., (then).......) |

1.2 Second clause only: (The adverbs introducing the first clauses are merely suggestive, since they are frequently omitted entirely.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Hǎusyàng)...., | keshr.... | (It seems as if.., but......) |
| (Syān........., | dzài .... | (First .........., then.....) |
| .............., | jyou .... | (When ..........., then.....) |
| .............., | swóyi.... | (..............., so.......) |
| (Yǐjing)......, | tsái..... | (Translates most readily into the negative in the form: not until..... did.........) |

1.3 Either clause

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| .............., | yīnwei... | (............, because......) |
| Yīnwei ......., | swóyi.... | (Since, therefore...........) |

1.4 Reduplicated Pairs: Note in the following pairs that some are compounds of shr and some are not. Those which are not may not be followed by a noun; those which contain shr may be followed by either a noun or a verb. The first, of a pair, is often omitted.

| | |
|---|---|
| (shr̀)......shr̀........? | Is it...... or is it.......? |
| (háishr)...háishr.....? | Is it...... or is it.......? |
| (hwòshr)...hwòshr...... | Either..... or.............. |
| (yě) ......yě.......... | Both....... and ............ |
| (yěshr)....yěshr....... | Both....... and ............ |
| (yòu) .....yòu ........ | Both....... and ............ |
| (yòushr)...yòushr ..... | Both....... and ............ |

Note that the distinction of fixed and moveable adverbs governs the position of these connective adverbs also.

1.5 Exercise - Translate into Chinese:

1.51 If you didn't go to New York, then you must have gone to Washington.
1.52 Because I didn't pay him anything, he wouldn't do it for me.
1.53 This seems rather expensive, but it is imported (has come) from abroad.
1.54 If he is going, then I don't need to.
1.55 I'll be there, although I may be late.
1.56 It seems that he studied hard, but just couldn't make it. (Couldn't learn well.)
1.57 If I had had the money, I would have bought it.
1.58 If it isn't that his car is out of order, then he has gone to New York.
1.59 I am not going to buy it even if it is inexpensive.
1.60 It is just because he isn't rich that I want to be friends with him.

## IV. Recombination

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 那家銀行的出nàywán都很客氣,有一個特別客氣. | The cashiers in that bank are all very polite. There is one who is especially polite. |
| | B: | 你說的是頭fa很白人很高,穿着很jĕngchi的那個麼?我很喜歡他.要是存錢,或是取錢,我都找他. | Do you mean the one who is very tall, whose hair is white, and whose clothes are always neat? I like him very much. When I deposit money or withdraw money, I always look for him. |
| | A: | 可是這幾個禮拜我都沒看見他.是不是已經不在那家銀行作事了? | But I have not seen him these past several weeks. Has he left the bank? |
| | B: | 你不知道他現在關在jyān yù裏頭麼? | Didn't you know that he is in jail now? |
| | A: | 我離開了這兒有一個多禮拜,所以不知道.怎麼了?他犯了甚麼dzwèi? | I have been away for over a week, Therefore I do not know. What happened? What crime has he committed? |
| | B: | 不是他犯了dzwèi,是他的兒子犯了dzwèi在那家銀行chyǎng了不少錢. | He did not commit any crime. His son did. His son robbed that bank of a large sum of money. |
| | A: | 他兒子犯法跟他有甚麼關係? | What did he have to do with the crime his son committed? |

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| | B: | 就是因為他在那家銀行作事,他的兒子又在那家銀行chyǎng錢,所以有一點關係.要是他能證明跟他兒子chyǎng錢的事没有關係,就可以出來了. | Since he works for that bank and his son robbed a lot of money from it, he was involved with the crime. If he can prove he had nothing to do with the robbery, he will be released. |
| 2. | A: | 你到過警察局没有?每個警察局都有jyānyù麼? | Have you ever been in a police station? Does each police station have a jail? |
| | B: | 到是没到過,可是在電yǐng兒裏dàu是看見過.每個警察局都有jyānyù.要不然,dǎi着犯人的時候,没地方把犯人關起來. | I have never been in one. But I have seen some in the movies. Each police station has a jail. Otherwise there would be no place to keep criminals they catch. |
| | A: | 美國有兩個最有名的jyānyù都在那兒? | Where are the two most famous prisons in the United States? |
| | B: | 一個在東部,一個在西部.離舊金山很近有一個小島.從前也有一個很有名的jyānyù. | One is on the East Coast. One is on the West Coast. Not far from San Francisco there is a small island on which there used to be a famous prison. |
| | A: | Jyānyù在小島上,四邊兒都是水,犯人就没法子跑走. | With the prison on an island, surrounded with water, criminals would not be able to escape. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| L. 93 | B: | 可是也有犯人shr̀過,還沒離開小島,就又被dăi着了. | However, there were prisoners who tried, but who did not get too far from the island before they were caught. |
| 3. | A: | 那個小孩子念書,作事甚麼都不錯,為甚麼犯法? | That child studies very hard and works very well. Why did he commit a crime? |
|  | B: | 我有一個解shr.最大的原gu是要讓人家注意.不但小孩子,有時候大人也喜歡人家注意他.要是沒人注意他,就想法子讓人注意.犯法是最容易讓人家注意的法子. | I have an explanation. The main reason is that he wanted attention. Not only do children want attention, sometimes adults want attention too. If no one pays attention to him, he will try to find a way to cause people to pay attention to him. Violating the law is the easiest way to get people's attention. |
|  | A: | 你說的很對.一犯了法,報紙lì刻就登出來,所有的人就都注意他了.可是對他沒有好chu. | What you say is right. As soon as one commits a crime, the news gets in the papers immediately. Everybody will pay attention to him, but this is not good for him. |
|  | B: | 有好chu,沒有好chu他不管.他就要人家注意他.這是他最大的mù的. | He does not care whether it is good for him or not. He just wants attention. That is his main purpose. |
|  | A: | 這也可以證明那個小孩子在家裏沒有人注意他,他的父母也許太忙,沒工夫管他. | This also proves that the child did not have anyone at home who would pay attention to him. His parents must have |

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| | | | been too busy and did not have time to take care of him. |
| | B: | 所以父母對小孩子應當愛他們應當花工夫跟他們在一塊兒.要不然就給shè會很多máfan問題. | Therefore, parents should love their children and spend time with them. Otherwise they may contribute a lot of problems to society. |
| 4. | A: | 你想去年最叫人注意的一件國 Ji 新聞是甚麼? | What do you think was the most eye-catching international news of the past year? |
| | B: | 是一個蘇聯有名的人tsāngwān美國的新聞. | It was about the Soviet big shot who visited the United States. |
| | A: | 他是怎麼到美國來的? | How did he come to the United States? |
| | B: | 坐蘇聯噴射機來的. | On a Russian jet. |
| | A: | 到了美國以後還坐蘇聯的噴射機旅行麼? | Did he use a Russian jet to travel in while he was in the United States? |
| | B: | 不是.坐美國的.有時候坐火車或是汽車. | No. He took American planes. Sometimes he traveled by train and sometimes by car. |
| | A: | Tsāngwān的都有甚麼地方呢? | What were the places he visited? |
| | B: | Tsāngwān的有好幾個大城,農場等等.並且跟農人,工人,各種人談話. | He visited several large cities, big farms, etc., and talked to farmers and laborers. |

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| | A: | 這次的tsāngwān一定給報館很多寫新聞的tsāi料吧. | This visit must have given the newspapers a lot of material to write about. |
| | B: | 每天的報紙都有關yu他的新聞. | There was some news in the papers every day concerning him. |
| | A: | 他每到一個地方,那兒都有警察.到底他們怕甚麼? | Every place he went, there were police around him. What was he afraid of? |
| | B: | 不但有警察,還有jēntàn;為的是要避免出事.因為要是出了事,問題就很fù雜了. | There were not only police but also detectives to prevent possible accidents. If anything had happened, it would have complicated matters. |
| 5. | A: | Shěn問fúlwǒ 容易不容易? | Is it easy to interrogate POWs? |
| | B: | 要是你知道shěn問fúlwǒ的技術,就容易. | If you know how, it is very easy. |
| | A: | 知道shěn問fúlwǒ的技術就夠了麼? | Is it enough just to know the techniques of interrogation? |
| | B: | 不那麼簡單.最要緊的問題是你會不會說他說的話;他說的話你聽得懂聽不懂.要是說話的問題解決了,別的就容易了. | It is not that simple. The most important thing is whether you can speak his language and understand what he says or not. If the language problem is solved, other things are easy. |
| | A: | 所以shěn問fúlwǒ得先學外國話了. | In that case, before one can interrogate a POW, he has to learn the POW's language. |

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 要是會說,當然不用學.要是不會說,當然得學.不但得學,還得學得很好.要不然就得有人繙 yi.不但 máfan 並且有時候不一定繙yi得清楚. | If you know the language, you don't have to learn it. If you don't, you would have to learn it. Not only would you have to learn it, but you would have to learn it well. Otherwise, you would have to have someone to interpret for you. This is not only inconvenient, but also not always satisfactory. |
| A: | Fúlwŏ 說的事情,你怎麼能證明是真的呢? | How do you prove whether the POW speaks the truth or not? |
| B: | 我們有法子證明.我們可以把所有 fúlwŏ 所說的跟別的情報tsái料比一比,就知道可靠不可靠了. | We have ways of proving this. We can compare what the POW says with the intelligence we receive. Then we will know the reliability of the information. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 594-600)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 594. | 參<br>参 | tsān | BF: participate, collate, compare | 參觀<br>參加<br>參謀長 | - pay a visit to (a school, etc.)<br>- participate, attend<br>- chief of staff |
| 595. | 觀<br>观 | gwān | BF: view, conception, behold | 參觀 | - pay a visit to (a school, etc.) |
| 596. | 際<br>(际) | jì | BF: boundry, limit | 國際 | - international |
| 597. | 材 | tsái | BF: materials | 材料 | - material, deta |
| 598. | 複 | fǔ | BF: double, repeat | 複雜 | - be complicated, be complex (as contrasted with 簡單) |
| 599. | 罪 | dzwèi | N: sin, crime, suffering | 犯罪 | - commit a crime |
| 600 | 釋 | shr̀ | BF: explain, release | 解釋 | - explain, interpret, explanation, interpretation |

## B. 句子

1. 蘇聯一個有名的人到美國來参觀,是一個很好國際新聞的材料.
2. 美國對他很客氣.比方說,他說甚麼,報紙就給他登出來.
3. 美國人都可以聽他 gwǎngbwō, 雖然他所說的有時候不一定都是對的.
4. 在蘇聯就不一樣.恐怕他們不讓人聽参觀的人 gwǎngbwō.
5. 國際的問題一天比一天複雜,解决國際問題真不容易.
6. 從前世界各國不能解决國際問題的時候,就打起仗來.
7. 現在世界各國要避免打仗,常常在一塊兒談談,想法子解决國際的問題.
8. 犯罪的原 gu 有時候沒法子解釋.
9. 犯罪的問題也一天比一天多,一天比一天複雜.

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10.犯罪的人對不起 shè 會;可是犯罪的人說, shè 會對不起他們.

## C. Gù事

有一個人給警察帶到警察去，要把他關起來。他問警察說：「我犯了甚麼罪？」警察說：「你在百hwò公sz偷了一個很貴的表。那個人說：「我要一個lyùshr.」

上法tíng shěn問的時候，百hwò公sz有三個證人來作證。有一個證人是小姐，美極了。被告lyùshr看見這位小姐的時候，走得很近，問他說：

「你禮拜一晚上在那兒？」

這位很美的小姐笑着說：「開汽車出去玩兒去了。」

被告lyùshr走得更近一點兒，說：「昨天晚上你在那兒？」

小姐又笑着說：「開汽車出去玩兒去了。」

被告lyùshr ywè走ywè近，說：「今天晚上作甚麼？」

原告lyùshr忽然站起來說：「不行！不行！

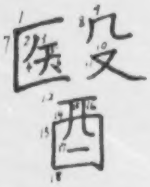
我早已經問他了.」

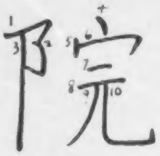
三個證人都問過以後,被告 lyùshr 就對法官說:「原告就有三個證人,證明看見他偷了表.我有十二個人,可以證明沒看見他偷表.」因為被告 lyùshr 很會說話,所以他們就 pànjywé 這個人沒有罪.

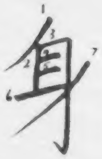
當然這個人很高興,就對他的 lyùshr 說:「你幫我很多忙,可惜我沒有錢.可是我應當謝謝你.」說的時候,從口 dài 兒裏拿出一個東西來,「這是我偷來的表,送給你吧!」

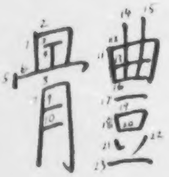
## VI. WRITING

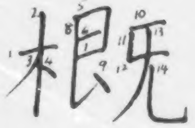
### A. Writing (characters 391-395)











概

### B. Radicals

1. 酉 (new wine, 164) as in: 醫
2. 阝 (mound, 170) as in: 院
3. 身 (body, 158) as the word: 身
4. 骨 (bone, 188) as in: 體
5. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 概

# LESSON 94

## I. Structural Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 你們昨天為甚麼到警察局去了? | Why did you all go to the police station? |
| | B: | 因為我們的公司 dyōu 了很多錢,所以在我們保險公司辦事的人都叫到警察局去了. | Since our company had lost a large sum of money. All employees working in our insurance company were called in for questioning by the police. |
| | A: | 錢是怎麼 dyōu 的? | How was the money lost? |
| | B: | 恐怕是給人偷了吧. | I am afraid it was stolen. |
| | A: | 大概偷了不少吧? | It was probably quite a large sum, wasn't it? |
| | B: | 聽說那天收到的保險的錢,都被偷走了. | I heard that all the money collected that day was taken. |
| | A: | 錢不都是存在銀行裏去麼? | Isn't all the money deposited in the bank? |
| | B: | 這我知道的不很詳細.我想剛收的錢,不一定都存在銀行裏頭. | This I don't know very well. I think the money just collected had not yet been deposited in the bank. |
| | A: | 警察問了你們甚麼了? | What did the police ask you? |

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| | B: | 甚麼都問.我剛買了一 lyang 新汽車,所以他們特別注意我. | Everything. I just bought a new car, and this made them pay special attention to me. |
| | A: | 真 bèn. | That's really stupid. |
| | B: | 誰真 bèn? | What? |
| | A: | 一個人偷了錢就去買新汽車不是很 bèn 麼?警察不明白這個道理不是也很 bèn 麼? | A man who steals money and buys a new car would be considered stupid. The police who does not know this would be considered stupid too, wouldn't he? |
| | B: | 無論怎麼樣,他們都得調查調查. | They would investigate it just the same, no matter what. |
| | A: | 我希望不久就可以調查出來. | I hope it won't take them long to get at the bottom of it all. |
| | B: | 像我們不犯法的人,誰都不願意到警察局去,一調查出來,大家就都放心了. | People like us who do not violate the law, do not like to go to the police station. Everybody will feel at ease when this case is solved. |
| 2. | A: | 犯罪的人都是沒有錢的人麼? | Are all people poor who violate the law? |
| | B: | 犯罪的原 gu 很多,也很複雜.犯罪的人不一定都是沒有錢的人. Shè 會上不少有錢的人犯罪. | The reasons for committing crimes are numerous and complicated. Criminals are not necessarily poor. There are many rich people in society who commit crimes. |

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|---|---|---|---|
|  | A: | 犯罪的人都得關在jyānyù裏頭麼 ? | Do all criminals have to be locked in jail? |
|  | B: | 重的都得關起來. | For major crimes criminals have to be locked up. |
|  | A: | 犯過罪的人容易找工作麼? | Is it easy for ex-criminals to get jobs? |
|  | B: | 甚麼工作都不容易找.犯過罪的人,人家都不 gǎn 用他 | It is not easy for them to find jobs. No one dares to employ people who have criminal records. |
|  | A: | 他們的生活不能解決,不是會很容易又犯罪麼 ? | If their livelihood can not be solved, wouldn't they commit more crimes? |
|  | B: | 所以我們每個人都得注意,千萬別犯罪. | Therefore we should be very careful not to violate the law. |
|  | A: | 只是自己不犯罪,還不能解決 shè 會上犯罪的問題. | Merely seeing to it that one doesn't break the law himself does not solve the problems of society. |
|  | B: | Shè 會上所有的人都得注意這個問題, yánjyou 用甚麼法子來解決才行. | It is necessary for people in society to pay attention to this problem and arrive at some method to solve this problem. |
| 3. | A: | 為甚麼你買了兩種報紙? | Why did you buy two kinds of newspapers? |
|  | B: | 這兩種報紙都有他們特別的地方.一個對於國際新聞寫得特別詳細,一個 | They both have their special features. One reports the international news in much detail. The other in- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 對於國際新聞的解釋特別有意思,所以都買. | terprets the international news very interestingly. Therefore I bought both. |
| A: | 這兩家報紙新聞的材料怎麼樣? | How about news material of the two newspapers? |
| B: | 材料都很多,很有意思.我家裏的人也都喜歡看這兩種報紙. | Both have plentiful and interesting materials. My family likes to read these papers also. |
| A: | 他們也都喜歡看國際新聞麼? | Do they all like to read the international news? |
| B: | 太太喜歡看 shè 會新聞. 兒子喜歡看 jēntàn 故事. | My wife likes to read the social column. My son likes to read detective stories in the paper. |
| A: | 所有的人都喜歡看這兩家的報紙麼? | Does everybody like to read these two papers? |
| B: | 這兩家報紙,一家對買賣的消息特別多,做買賣的都喜歡看;另外那一家,念書的都喜歡看.我是念書的,又是做買賣的,所以兩種報對我都有意思.除了這兩種以外,還有很有名的一種,我連看都不看. | One of these has more business news. Business men all like to read it. The students like to read the other one. I am a student and also a business man. So I am interested in both of them. In addition to these two papers, there is another one which is very well known. But I don't read it. |
| A: | 為甚麼? | Why not? |
| B: | 因為每一個新聞都是犯罪的事情. | Because every piece of news in that paper is about criminal cases. |

| | | |
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| 4. A: | 我聽說你昨天汽車出事所以來看你.你受了傷了沒有? | I heard that you had a car accident yesterday, so I came to see you. Were you hurt? |
| B: | 兩條 twěi 都jwàng 壞了.恐怕以後站都站不起來. | Both of my legs have been hurt. I am afraid I won't be able to stand up anymore. |
| A: | 你是怎麼出的事? | How did it happen? |
| B: | 我昨天晚上到朋友家裏去,喝了一點兒酒.大概開車的時候睡着了.出事的時候,甚麼都不知道. | I had a few drinks at a friend's house last night. I probably dozed off while driving. I did not know a thing when it happened. |
| A: | 你是怎麼到醫院來的? | How did you get to the hospital? |
| B: | 今天護士告訴我是救護車把我送到這兒來的. | The nurse told me today that I was sent here by an ambulance. |
| A: | 你家裏的人一定都知道了吧? | Everybody in your family must already know about it, I presume. |
| B: | 除了我母親以外,都知道了.因為我母親有病,並且病得很利害,所以沒讓他知道. | Everybody knows except my mother. Since my mother is very sick, we did not let her know. |
| A: | 你得住在醫院多久才能回去? | How long do you have to be in the hospital? |
| B: | 現在不知道,恐怕得很久才能回去. | I can't tell now. I am afraid it is going to be quite a while before I can go home. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 要用的東西你都有了麼? | Do you have everything you need here? |
| B: | 要用的東西,我父親都替我帶來了. | My father brought me everything I need. |
| A: | 學校裏頭的人跟你朋友,都知道你在醫院裏頭麼? | Do all the people in school and your friends know that you are in the hospital? |
| B: | 我出事的情形,報紙都登出來了,我想他們都知道了. | The car accident was reported in the newspapers, so I imagine they all know. |

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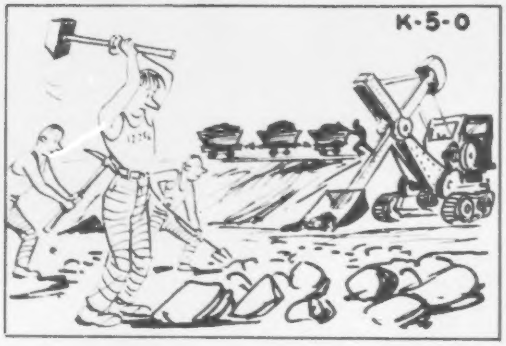
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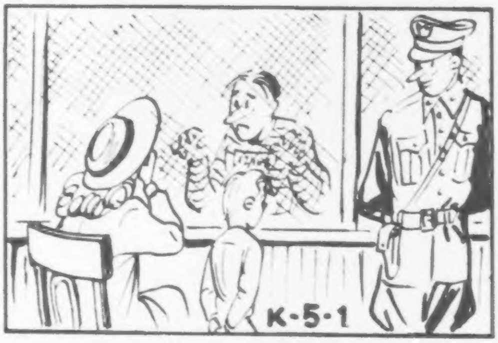
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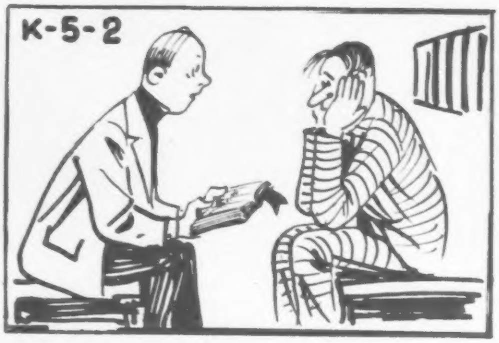
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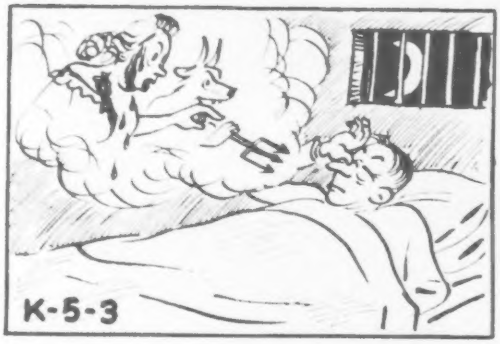
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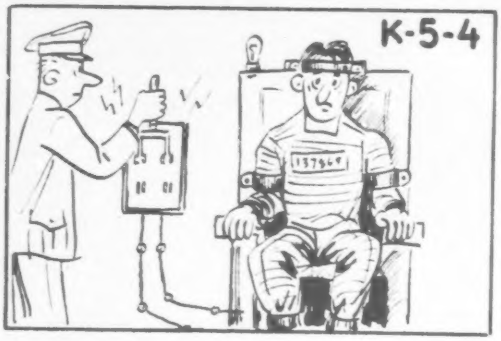
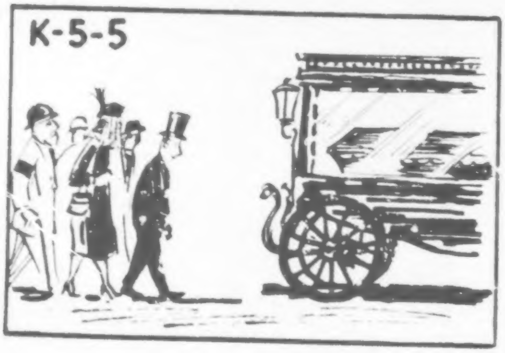
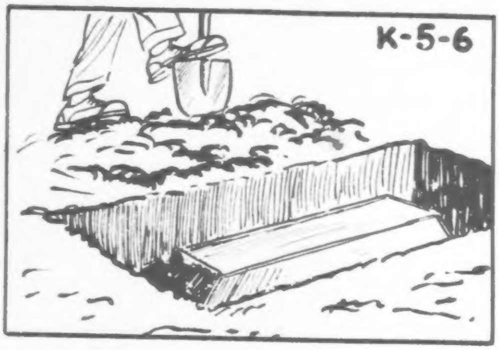

K-5-4


K-5-5


K-5-6

## II. Basic Dialogue

| | |
|---|---|
| 張國平跟白 Bǐ得談犯罪的結 gwǒ. | Jāng Gwó-Píng and Peter Bai talk about the end of a criminal. |
| 張: 犯罪的從來沒有好結 gwǒ,可是犯罪的人還是一天比一天多,真不明白. | Crimes never pay. But there are more and more people committing crimes every day. I really don't understand this. |
| 白: 好像 dǔ 錢一樣. Yíng錢的少, shū 錢的多. Dǔ 錢的人就想 yíng錢,別的都不管了. | It is like gambling. Few people win. Most people lose. People who gamble care for nothing except gambling. |
| 張: Dǔ 錢 shū 了,結 gwǒ 就是沒錢. 犯罪的結 gwǒ,不但yǐngsyǎng他自己,也yǐngsyǎng shè會. | The result of losing in gambling is being broke. The results of a crime not only affect oneself but society as well. |
| 白: Yíngsyǎng他自己雖然不必可 lyán 他,因為他做了犯法的事,他應當受 fá; 可是對 shè會也是一種 swǔnshr̄. | We do not have to pity him. Since he committed a crime, he should pay for it. However, there is a great loss to society. |
| 張: 在美國的jyānyù 裏頭,有住有吃,對犯人不算是 fá. 世界上還有很多人,沒地方住,沒東西吃呢. | In the United States, prisoners have a place to live and food to eat. This cannot be considered punishment. There are so many people without food and lodging. |

| | |
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| **白**: 各國生活程度不同.雖然這樣,我想沒人喜歡關在 jyānyù 裏頭.人活着不就是因為吃跟住.要是人沒有自 yóu,活着沒有意思. | The standard or living in each country is not the same. Even though this is true, I still don't think anybody would like to be locked up in prison. After all, living is not just eating and lodging. If a man has no freedom, life has no more meaning. |
| **張**: 犯人關在 jyānyù 裏,國家一定花不少錢. | Keeping criminals in jail must cost the government a lot of money. |
| **白**: 所以要 syùn 練他們,教他們.出了 jyānyù 以後,就可以作一個有用的人,幫助國家,幫助 shè 會. | That is why they are trained in jail in all kinds of skills. When they get out of jail, they can become useful men, helping the country and society. |
| **張**: Fá 犯人做 kǔ 工,是不是一個好法子? | Is putting prisoners at hard labor a good method? |
| **白**: 我想是一個好法子.一方面可以叫他做一點事,一方面可以叫他有機會想一想他所犯的罪的結 gwǒ. | I think so. On one hand they can do some work. On the other hand they can take time to think about the consequences of committing crimes. |
| **張**: 犯人不會想到他們自己有錯.他們老想到別人不對.Ywè 作 kǔ 工 ywè 生氣,我想沒有好 chu. | It is not likely that a criminal will think of his own wrongdoing. He always thinks that other people are wrong. The more he thinks about this, the angrier he gets. I don't think that hard labor would do him any good. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 白: | 可是jyānyù裏頭還有一種人,常常跟他談話,讓他明白自己的錯. | There is a certain person in jail who comes to talk to the criminals and make them understand that they are wrong. |
| 張: | 那種人是不是mùshr? | Are these people called pastors? |
| 白: | 有的是mùshr,有的是神父.他們的職務是一樣的,都是教犯人怎麼做好人. | Some of them are pastors. Others are Catholic Fathers. They do the same work, teaching the criminals to become good men. |
| 張: | 有的時候禮拜táng的mùshr或是神父也到jyānyù裏頭去跟犯人談話麼? | Do pastors or Fathers from the churches also visit and talk to the prisoners? |
| 白: | 犯人特別需要mùshr或是神父跟他們談話,或是安wèi他們.家裏的人或是親chi,也可以進去跟他們在特別預備的屋子談話. | Criminals especially need pastors or Fathers to talk to them and console them. Their families or relatives can also come and talk with them in specially prepared rooms. |
| 張: | Lyùshr當然可以進去的了? | Lawyers, of course, are permitted to go in. |
| 白: | 對了.還有新聞記jě也可以進去的. | That is right. News reporters can also go in. |
| 張: | 那麼多人進去不怕把wǔ器帶進去麼? | So many people can go inside! Aren't they afraid of weapons being brought in by some people? |
| 白: | 他們jyǎn查得很利害, | They search very thoroughly. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 沒法子通過. | There is no way of passing through. |
| 張: | 新聞記jě進去,除了找新聞材料以外沒有別的理yóu進去吧? | News reporters have no other reason except gathering news, I suppose. |
| 白: | 還有. | There is another reason. |
| 張: | 甚麼事? | What is that? |
| 白: | 犯人被pàn決死sying,到了jŕ行死sying的時候也請新聞記jě去看. | When a criminal is sentenced to death, and the time of execution arrives. New reporters are also invited to witness the execution. |
| 張: | 那也是新聞材料.現在的死sying還用dyàu死的法子麼? | That is also news material. Is hanging still being used? |
| 白: | 很少用了.平常用電yǐ,時間很短.美國有很多人反對用死sying. | Hanging is not used much. Usually the electric chair is used. The time is short. Many Amercicans oppose the death penalty. |
| 張: | 我覺得用死sying雖然有好chu,可以警告人,人就不gǎn犯罪.可是犯罪的還是犯罪,不怕死sying所以這不是解決犯罪的法子.最要緊的是叫人別犯罪,那麼死sying應當不應當有,不是一個問題了. | Although I think there are some advantages in the use of the death penalty, like warning people not to violate the law. People who commit crimes still continue to commit crimes. They are not afraid of the death penalty. Therefore, this is not a solution to the problem. The most important thing is to teach people not to violate the law. Then the question of whether the death penalty should be abolished or not |

| | |
|---|---|
| | would no longer be an issue. |
| 白: 你所說的雖然很對,可是做起來不簡單.我還是 dzàn 成用死 syíng. | Although what you said is reasonable, it is difficult to carry out. I still approve of the death penalty. |
| 張: 你想一想,死就一次,要是不用死syíng犯人老是關在 jyānyù 裏頭天天不自yóu.天天晚上作可怕的 mèng. 這種法子 fá 他比用死syíng fá他更利害. | Just think! Man can only die once. If there were no death penalty, criminals would always be locked in jail, without freedom, and having terrible dreams each night. This punishment would be worse than death. |
| 白: 我想一件事情辦得 ywè 快 ywè 好,死 syíng最快,所以最好. | I feel that the faster a thing is done, the better. Death penalty is fastest, therefore the best. |
| 張: Jŕ 行死syíng 以後還有很多事情得辦吧? | I suppose there are many things to be done after the criminal has been executed. |
| 白: 當然,那是犯人家裏人,跟親 chi 的事了.出 bìn 的時候恐怕連送 dzàng 的人都很少. Mái在地下以後甚麼都解決了. | Of course. That would be the job of the family and relatives. At the funeral there wouldn't even be too many people. After the burial, everything would be finished. |
| 張: 就解決了那個人. Shè 會上犯罪的問題不能跟着他一塊兒 mái 在地下. | Only for the man that had been executed. But the problems of society cannot be buried under the ground with him. |

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|---|---|
| 白:我們談了半天,已經過了吃飯的時候了.我 è 得利害.我們先解決 dù 子問題,再談吧. | We have talked for a long time. It is past meal time. I am awfully hungry. Let us first solve the problem of hunger. |
| 張:好吧.你請我. | O.K. You treat me! |
| 白:為甚麼? | Why? |
| 張:因為這是你說的. Dù 子一 è 吃飯就解決.我還得想一想為甚麼 dù子 è, 用甚麼法子才可以叫 dù 子不 è 呢. | Because you suggested it. As soon as one feels hungry, eating would solve his problem. I still have to find out why one feels hungry and a way to stop hunger. |
| 白:別說笑話了.我們走吧. | Stop joking. Let us go. |

Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125. | ānwèi | 安慰 | V/N: | comfort, console |
| 126. | chéngdù | 程度 | N: | standard, degree |
| 127. | chīnchi | 親戚 | N: | relative |
| 128. | chūbìn | 出殯 | V/N: | funeral |
| 129. | dyànyǐ | 電椅 | N: | electric chair |
| 130. | dżyóu | 自由 | N: | freedom |
| 131. | dzànchéng | 贊成 | V: | agree, approve |
| 132. | fǎndwèi | 反對 | V/N: | oppose/opposition |
| 133. | jŕsyíng | 執行 | V: | execute (a sentence); to put into effect, to put into action (a matter, a law, a proposal) |
| 134. | jyégwǒ | 結果 | N: | result, consequence, end result |
| 135. | kěpà | 可怕 | SV: | horrible, frightening |
| 136. | kǔ | 苦 | SV: | bitter, hard, difficult |
| 136.1 | kǔgūng | 苦工 | N: | hard laborer |
| 137. | mái | 埋 | V: | to bury |
| 138. | mèng | 夢 | N: | dream |
| 138.1 | mèngjyan | 夢見 | RV: | dream about |
| 138.2 | dzwòmèng | 作夢 | V: | to dream |
| 139. | mùshr | 牧師 | N: | pastor (protestant) |
| 140. | shénfu | 神父 | N: | Catholic priest |
| 141. | sùngdzàng | 送葬 | VO: | to attend a funeral & follow the coffin |
| 142. | syūyàu | 需要 | V/N: | need, require |
| 143. | sž̌syíng | 死刑 | N: | death sentence |
| 144. | tsúnglái | 從來 | A: | (never) before, from the beginning (of time) |
| 145. | yǐngsyǎng | 影響 | V/N: | influence, affect |

## III Grammatical Analysis

### THE ADVERB DŌU

The little adverb *dōu* is so important and so frequently used. It was early noted that *dōu* has certain peculiarities of usage. We shall here attempt to bring together the characteristics of *dōu* which give rise to problems for the learner.

*DŌU IS A FIXED ADVERB*, so it stands immediately before a verb or another adverb. Functionally it modifies the following ver or adverb, but in meaning it commonly *refers back* to and collectivizes some *noun that precedes it*. References to a preceding noun is more common than reference to the following verb, so far as meaning is concerned. When *dōu* does refer to the following verb, it will translate in the sense of 'already' 'even', or 'completely', Examples of this less frequent use follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Syàndzài dōu lyòudyǎn jūng le. | It's already six o'clock. |
| Nǐ kàn, ta dōu dzwòwánle. | Look, he's already finished it. |

This retroactive tendency is so strong that if you want to insert *dōu* into a sentence of the S-V-O pattern, and wish the *dōu* to refer to a noun standing after the verb, that noun should be transposed to a position in front of the verb, with or without the use of the coverb *bǎ*.

Wrong: Tā dōu méibānchulai dūngsyi.
Right: Dūngsyi tā dōu méibānchulai.

*WHICH PRECEDING NOUN?* - The more common use of *dōu* as the collectivizer of a preceding noun or nouns raises the question: to which preceding noun does it refer? The following situations are possible:

1. *One preceding noun* which is -
    - 1.1 *Singular* or indivisible:
        - 1.11 Since *dōu* as a collectivizer cannot refer to a singular noun, it normally refers to some plural noun implied from the context. (In certain cases, as noted in the introductory paragraph, it may even refer to the verb in the sense of 'completely', 'entirely', 'even', 'already'.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ dōu buyàu. | I don't want any of them. |
| Wǒ dōu bùjrdàu a. | Why, I didn't know a thing about it. |
| Wǒ dōu tì nǐ dzwò. | I'll do everything for you. |

1.2 Plural or a singular item which is divisible. Dōu collectivizes it regardless of whether it stands as subject or object of the verb.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wǒmen dōu chyù | We are all going. |
| Jwōdz dōu bānjinlaile. | The tables have all been brought in. |
| Húngde dōu yàu, lánde dōu búyàu. | All of the red ones are wanted, but none of the blue ones. |
| Chyán dōu méile. | The money is all gone. |
| Tāmen lyǎngge rén dōu bulái. | Neither of them is coming. |
| Jèiběn shū dōu nyànwánle. | The book is finished. (I have finished reading it.) |

1.21 Any English translation of dōu used after collective nouns is omitted because it seems redundant.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rénren dōu yǒu byǎu. | Everybody has a watch. |
| Swǒyǒude dūngsyi dōu gěi nín yùbeihǎule. | Everything has been prepared for you. |
| Měiyíge rén dōu děi mǎi jèmma yige màudz. | Each individual must buy a hat like this. |

2. Two or more preceding nouns which may be singular or plural in four patterns:

2.1 Singular, singular - If the two singular nouns are both subjects or both objects, they are correlative and treated like one plural noun.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dàde syǎude dōu hǎu. | Both the large one and the small one are all right. |
| Syǐnde jyòude wǒ dōu buyàu. | I don't want either the new one or the old one. |

2.2 Singular, plural - If one noun is plural, dōu refers to it in preference to the singular noun.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jèige rén tāmen dōu burènshr. | None of them knows this man. |
| Néiběn shū nǐmen dōu kàngwo ba. | Doubtless you have all read that book. |

2.3 *Plural*, *singular* - same as 2.2

| | |
|---|---|
| Nèisyē shr̀ching wǒ dōu bànhǎule. | I have tended to all those matters. |
| Jèijige tsài wǒ dōu meichr̄gwo. | I've never eaten any of these dishes. |
| Bǐ mwò tā dōu méimǎi. | He didn't buy either pen or ink. |

2.4 *Plural*, *plural* - In this case the reference is ambiguous and may be understood either way.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nèisyē shū tāmen dōu méikàn. | They haven't read any of those books.<br>None of them have read those books. |

3. *When the preceding noun is a question word*, dōu refers to it, giving it a collective sense such as 'whoever', 'whatever', etc. Question words may be used as indefinites. ('anyone', 'nowhere', 'none', 'everywhere', etc.) There are two patterns:

3.1 A question word following a negative verb as object becomes an indefinite:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ búyàu shémma. | I don't want anything. |
| Wǒ méichǐng shéi chr̄-fàn | I didn't invite anyone to dinner. |

3.2 A question word used before *dōu* becomes indefinite:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ shémma dōu méimǎi. | I didn't buy a thing. |
| Shéi dōu méilái. | No one came. |

3.3 A question word may become an indefinite by shift of stress from the question word to some other word in the sentence:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tā màile *jǐge* fángdz? | How many houses did he sell? |
| Tā *màile* jǐge fángdz. | He sold a few houses. |

4. *Relation of dōu to a coverbial phrase*, when both subject of the sentence and object of the coverb are plural.

4.1 *Following* a coverbial phrase, *dōu* refers to the object of the coverb in preference to any other preceding noun.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tāmen bǎ neisānběn shū dōu nyànwánle. | They have finished reading all three of those books. |
| Wǒmen gei tāmen dōu syě syìn le. | We have written letters to all of them. |

4.2 Preceding a coverbial phrase. If dōu is to refer to the subject it must stand immediately after the subject and before the coverbial phrase.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wǒmen dōu bǎ neisānběn shū nyànwánle. | All of us have read those three books. |
| Wǒmen dōu gěi tāmen syěle syìn le. | All of us have written to them. |

5. Dōu is sometimes used in the sense of 'also', interchangeably with yě. In this case the previous referent - which may be a noun or a verbial expression - may be introduced by the coverb lyán. Omission of lyán does not change the meaning.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Noun: | (Lyán) yíge rén dōu méichyù. | Not a single person went. |
| | (Lyán) tā dōu búsyìn. | Even he doesn't believe it. |
| | (Lyán) syǎuhár yě hwèi jǐjyù Yǐngwén. | Even the children know a few English expressions. |
| Verb: | Tā lyán kàn dōu búkàn. | He wouldn't even look at it. |
| S-V: | Lyán wǒ chyù dōu busyíng. | It won't do even if I go myself. |
| V-O: | Tā lyán chr̄fàn dōu buchr̄. | He won't even eat food. |
| S-V-O: | Lyán wǒ gěi chyán tā dōu búywànyi. | He isn't satisfied even if I pay (for it). |

EXERCISE - Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. Even he couldn't go.
2. He doesn't even have the money to buy food.
3. He cannot even speak English well.
4. All of them finished writing those twenty characters.
5. I don't have a single cent.
6. Even a dollar would help me a lot.
7. He has eaten up all the food that was prepared for the three of us.
8. They have all finished singing all the songs they know.
9. I called them all on the phone, but none of them was in.
10. Those students don't even know what this word means.
11. He doesn't have the money to eat or drink or do a thing.
12. We have all used up all the money we had.
13. I asked them all, and not one of them knew a thing about it.
14. He didn't even think.
15. All of us want to go there.

## IV. Recombination

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 那個人從來不聽人的話.他所有的親 chi,朋友都跟他說了又說,可是對他一點兒 yǐngsyǎng 都沒有. | That person never listens to other people. All his relatives and friends have talked to him over and over. But it never does him any good. |
| | B: | 我知道那個人的 syìnggé.你 ywè 跟他說別那麼做,他ywè 要那麼做.無論怎麼說,不但一點兒 yǐngsyǎng 都沒有,並且結gwǒ 很不好. | I know his character. The more you tell him not to do a thing, the more he would do it. No matter how you tell him, it will not help. The result is very bad. |
| | A: | 甚麼法子都 shr̀過了.這種人應當怎麼辦? | Everything has been tried. What should be done with such a person? |
| | B: | 不必跟他多說.讓他從經驗裏學.別人無論怎麼說,都沒有比他從自己經驗裏得來的好. | Leave him alone. Let him learn through experience. No matter how other people talk to him, it would not be as good as learning it through his own experience. |
| | A: | 有時候看見他做得不對,不能不說. | Sometimes when you see him doing something wrong, you just cannot help from telling him. |
| | B: | 那是你自己找máfan.他連聽都不聽.就是你說了也沒用,還是不說好. | That is the trouble you get yourself into. He wouldn't even listen. It is useless to tell him. It would be better not to say anything. |

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|---|---|---|
| 2. A: | 我今天特別 lèi，精神非常壞。 | I am especially tired today, and I am in bad spirits. |
| B: | 你本來天天精神都不太好。 | You weren't in good spirits anyway, before. |
| A: | 今天特別壞。 | Only, it's worse today. |
| B: | 怎麼了？ | What is the matter? |
| A: | 小孩有病，哭了一夜，我又做了很多很可怕的 mèng. | My child is sick. He cried all night; and I had many bad dreams. |
| B: | 你做了甚麼 mèng 了？ | What dreams did you have? |
| A: | 我 mèng 見被人關在 jyān-yù 裏頭，又黑又 dzāng. Jyānyù 裏頭的犯人又多，有的叫，有的哭，甚麼都看不見。 | I dreamed that I was locked in a jail which was dark and dirty. There were many prisoners inside. Some of them were shouting, others were crying, I could not see anything |
| A: | 那是你的小孩子哭吧？ | That must have been your child crying, wasn't it? |
| B: | 大概是吧。後來又 mèng 見 mùshr 跟我說話。忽然我又坐在電 yǐ 上，我向管 jyān-yù 的說「我犯了甚麼罪？」他說：「你賣了你的朋友」我說「我不知道，我沒有朋友，我不願意死」我大叫起來了。 | That probably was it. Later on, I dreamed that a pastor was talking to me. Suddenly I was in the electric chair. I asked the man in charge of the prison, "What crime have I committed?" He said:"You sold out your friends." I said:"I don't know. I haven't any friends. I don't want to die." I yelled out loud. |
| A: | 結 gwǒ 怎麼樣？ | What was the result? |
| B: | 我也記不清楚了 | I don't remember clearly. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | A: | 這幾天都没看見你,到那兒去了? | I haven't seen you these past few days. Where have you been? |
| | B: | 前幾天有一個親chi死了,到那兒去幫了一點兒忙. | A relative passed away several days ago. I went there to help out a bit. |
| | A: | 你家裏的人也都不在,都去了麼? | Other members of your family were also out. Did all your family go? |
| | B: | 就是我母親去了兩三個禮拜.死的是我母親的哥哥.他家裏没有甚麼人,所以病得利害的時候,syū要我母親去幫忙.我母親在那兒幫忙,給了他不少安wèi. | Only my mother went for two, three weeks. The man who passed away was my mother's brother. He did not have anyone in his family. When he was very sick, he needed my mother's help. With my mother helping him there he felt much comforted. |
| | A: | 他歲數很大吧? | Was he very old? |
| | B: | 大概比我母親大五六歲左右.他做了不少事情.幫助國家,幫助shè會,並且參加過第一次世界大戰. | Probably five or six years older than my mother. He did a lot of things in his life. He helped his country, society, and he took part in World War I. |
| | A: | 我想你一定受了不少他的yǐngsyǎng吧? | I think you must have been influenced quite a bit by him. |
| | B: | 我想我也許受了不少他的yǐngsyǎng.因為他就像我自己父親一樣.他一個兒子都没有,所以我們常常在一塊兒. | I think so too. He was like my father. He didn't even have a son, therefore we were together very often. |
| | A: | 出bìn的時候,很多人tsān-加吧. | There were many people at the funeral, I suppose. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 有不少人.從来不認識的人也有. | Quite a few. Some of them I had never seen before. |
| | A: | 這就證明替 shè 會,替國家做事的,沒有人會忘了他的. | This proved that if one works for society and country, people would not forget you. |
| | B: | 雖然他死了,可是還不會忘了他,這給了我很大的安 wèi. | Although he is dead, people won't forget him. This gives me some consolation. |
| 4. | A: | 我昨天到那個 jyānyù 去看一個犯人,不讓我進去.我生氣極了. | I went to that prison to see a prisoner yesterday. The guard did not let me in. I was awfully mad. |
| | B: | 你沒有理 yóu 生氣.有ming令不讓人進去,他得 jŕ行.這是他的職務. | You have no reason to be mad. He has orders not to let anybody in. He has to carry out orders. That is his duty. |
| | A: | 因爲那個犯人快要受死-syíng了.我得跟他談一談. | Since the prisoner will soon be executed, I have to talk to him. |
| | B: | Jyānyù 裏頭的gwēijyu我知道得不太清楚.也許他們讓親 chi 進去.進去也得有一定的 gwēijyu. | I don't know very much about prison regulations. Maybe they can allow relatives in. Still they would have some regulations on that. |
| | A: | Gwēijyu 太 máfan 很不方便.等到我有機會,或是可以進去的時候,恐怕他已經死了. | Regulations are too troublesome and inconvenient. By the time I get in, he would probably be dead. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 那没法子. | Nothing can be done about it. |
| 3. | A: | 你為甚麼還没結婚? | Why are you still unmarried? |
| | B: | 你怎麼問我,為甚麼還没結婚? | Why do you ask me this question? |
| | A: | 因為我們是好朋友,我很替你着 ji. | Because we are good friends, and I am worried for you. |
| | B: | 謝謝.我也替你着 ji 呢. | Thank you. I am worried for you too. |
| | A: | 為甚麼替我着 ji? 我有太太. | Why? I am married. |
| | B: | 就是因為有太太,你天天得做 kǔ 工 我没有太太,自 yóu 極了. | That is exactly the reason I am worried for you. You have to do hard work every day. I don't have a wife and I am very free. |
| | A: | 在家裏做一點兒事算甚麼 kǔ 工.就是 kǔ 工也是值得.有問題,太太可以幫着解决;有不高興的事情,太太可以安 wèi 我. | How can working a little at home be considered as hard labor. Even if it is, it would be worth it. When I have a problem, my wife can help me solve it. When I am unhappy about something, my wife can comfort me. |
| | B: | 我喜歡自 yóu. | I like freedom. |
| | A: | 結了婚就没有了自 yóu 了麼? | Does marriage make you lose your freedom? |
| | N: | 你問你自己吧.我想没有自 yóu,就像被 pàn 死 syíng.我不是反對結婚,就不願意這麼早就被 pàn 决死 syíng. | You ask yourself. I feel that a man without freedom is like one sentenced to death. I don't object to marriage. I just don't want to receive the sentence so early. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 我想你得找一個 mùshr 跟你談一談. | I think you should talk to a pastor. |
| B: | 我想我得找一個還沒結婚的 mùshr 談一談. | I think I will look for an unmarried pastor and talk to him. |

## V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 601-608)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 601. | 果 | gwǒ | BF: | certainly, indeed, fruit of trees | 水果 | - fruit |
| | | | | | 結果 | - result, consequence |
| 602. | 影 | yǐng | BF: | shadow, image, reflection | 影響 | - effect, influence |
| | | | | | 電影兒 | - movie |
| | | | | | 電影院 | - movie theater |
| 603. | 響<br>响 | syǎng | SV:<br>V: | be loud<br>sound | 影響 | - effect, influence |
| 604. | 由 | yóu | BF:<br>CV: | follow, allow cause<br>by, through | 理由 | - reason |
| 605. | 反 | fǎn | V: | oppose, turn back, to contrary to | 反對 | - oppose, object to |
| 606. | 贊 | dzàn | BF: | to assist, to praise | 贊成 | - approve, agree |
| 607. | 苦 | kǔ | SV:<br>N: | bitter, hard life<br>suffering | 苦工 | - hard labor |
| 608. | 社 | shè | BF: | society, community | 社會 | - society, community |

## B. 句子

1. 犯罪的人給警察得着了就是犯人. 人無論犯甚麼罪都沒有好結果.
2. 犯人關在 jyānyù 裏,不但沒有自由,有的還得作苦工.
3. 美國 jyānyù 裏的生活不一定很苦,就是不太自由.
4. 美國有一個人說了一句很有名的話:「給我自由,或是讓我死!」
5. 法國人也愛自由,他們愛自由的精神,影響了世界上很多的國家.
6. 很多法國的神父,美國的神父,跟 mùshr 在中國教書.
7. 他們剛到中國的時候,有的中國人不明白,就反對他們.
8. 很多人反對看關 yu 犯罪的電影. 因為這種的電影給社會很不好的影響.

9. 可是有的人贊成,因為gù事很緊張.

10. 美國生活的程度很高,一個人得有很好的收rù生活才能shū服.

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## C. Gù 事

有一個做買賣的人很有錢,到了六十歲的時候他就不再做買賣了;因為他的生活很 shū 服,不必再作事了.有一次法庭叫他去做 péishěnywán , 他不很高興,可是不能不去.在法庭上, Lyùshr̄ 問他問題,要看一看他是不是可以做 péishěnywán .

Lyùshr̄ 問他說:「你叫甚麼名字?」

他回 dá 說:「你知道我的名字,為甚麼還要問我?」Lyùshr̄就跟他解釋,這是法庭的gwēijyu. Lyùshr̄又問他說:

「你贊成還是反對死 syíng?」

「那要看.」

「甚麼意思?請你解釋.」

「要是我自己犯法,人家要把我 dyàu 死,我就沒問題的反對.要是人家要把你 dyàu死,我就一定贊成並且jŕ 行死syíng 的

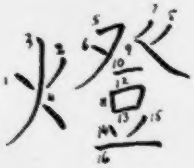
那一天,很早就去等着看:」

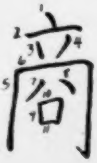
第二天這個作買賣的到理fǎ館去理fǎ,理fǎjyàng正在給他gwā臉的時候,問他說:「聽說你昨天在法庭上說的話很有意思,請你告訴我,你贊成還是反對死syíng?」

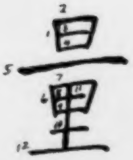
做買賣的人回dá說:「跟你的意思一樣.」「你怎麼知道我是贊成呢,還是反對呢?」「那沒關係,你現在手裏正拿着gwā臉刀呢!」

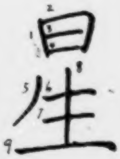
## VI. WRITING

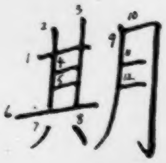
### A. Writing (characters 396-400)











### B. Radicals

1. 火 (fire, 86) as in: 燈
2. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 商
3. 里 (Chinese mile, 166) as in: 量
4. 日 (sun, 72) as in: 星
5. 月 (moon, 74) as in: 期

## LESSON 95

### I. Military Dialogue

| | |
|---|---|
| 有兩個兵受傷了,從前線回來,在醫院兩個人談話. | Two wounded soldiers, back from the front line, talk in the hospital. |
| 李:你這幾天好一點兒了麼? | Do you feel better these days? |
| 王:好多了.你呢? | Much better. How are you? |
| 李:我受傷受的不太重.大夫說過幾天就可以離開這個醫院了. | I was not badly wounded. The doctor said that I would be out of the hospital in a few days. |
| 王:想起來上個禮拜我們在前shàu的情形,真不shū服. | Looking back at the days we were at the outpost makes me very uncomfortable. |
| 李:你想那幾天敵人的炮兵天天用二百多公li的lyóu彈炮轟擊我們,可真利害. | Just think, the enemy used 200mm howitzers to bombard us. That was really horrible. |
| 王:到現在我還不明白敵人是不是要開始攻勢,所以才先用炮轟擊我們. | I still don't know whether or not the enemy bombarded us with artillery first because he wanted to launch an attack. |
| 李:我聽見bān長說敵人很可能要攻擊我們,所以先請炮兵想法子jryā他們. | I heard from the squad leader that it is quite possible the enemy wanted to launch an attack against us. Therefore, we asked the artillery to neutralize them first. |

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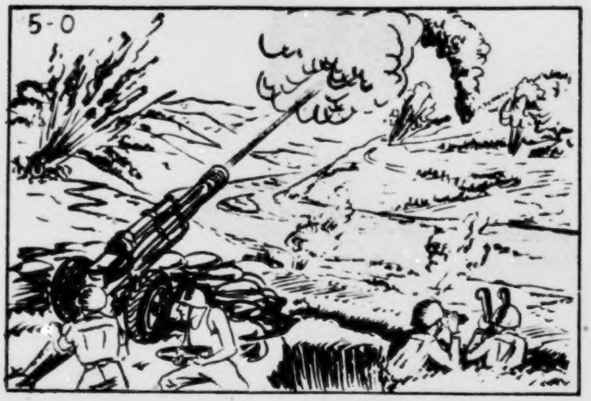
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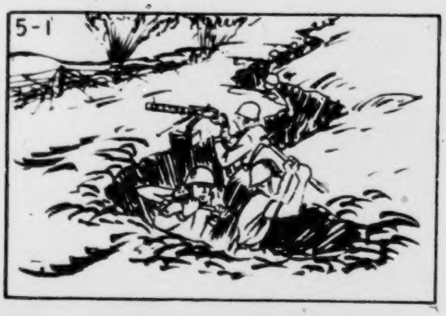
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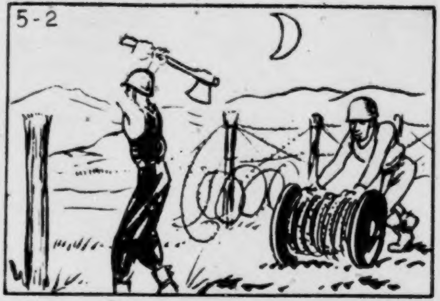
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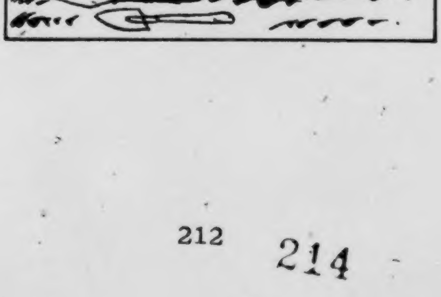
5-3

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| 王:那幾天我們的炮打的可真利害.Bān長說我們的炮兵連的六門lyóu彈炮換着轟擊敵人的炮兵jèn地,打了三個多鐘頭,才把敵人jryā住了. | Those few days our artillery surely bombarded them very severely. The squad leader said that six howitzers from our artillery company took turns bombarding the enemy artillery position. They kept bombarding them for three hours before the enemy was neutralized. |
| 李:後來bān長不放心,讓幾個弟syūng用dīng字fǔ wā yǎn體,預備敵人攻擊的時候,保護我們的機關槍. | Later on the squad leader could not rest at ease and ordered several comrades to use pickaxes to dig emplacements in order to protect our machine guns in case the enemy attacked. |
| 王:Bān長說,bān裏除了kǎbīn槍以外,機關槍只有兩tǐng,讓敵人打壞了,就沒有了. | The squad leader said that besides carbines there were only two machine guns. If the enemy damaged them, we would not have any left. |
| 李:我們前shàu的háugōu也真太jǎi.要是再沒有yǎn體,敵人來的時候,恐怕很快就讓敵人佔了. | The trenches in the outpost were really narrow. If there were no emplacements, these would be easily occupied when they attacked. |

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| 王: Bān 長真是不錯,他老早就說我們得有更多 fángyù 工事. | The squad leader was really right. He said a long time ago that we should have more fortifications. |
| 李: 我們打上jwāng以後,再 ān 鐵sz̄wǎng, 敵人就不容易 tūpwò 我們的 jèn-地了. | After we install posts and then barbed wire entanglements, it would not be easy for the enemy to break through our position. |
| 王: 你記得我們正在忙着 ān 鐵 sz̄wǎng 的時候,忽然敵人發射了幾個照明彈麽? | You remember when we were busily engaged in setting up the barbed wire entanglements, the enemy suddenly shot a few flares in our direction? |
| 李: 怎麽不記得!我看見照明彈就知道不好,敵人一定看見我們在預備 fángyù 工事了. | How can I forget that! I knew it was going to be bad as soon as I saw the flares. The enemy must have seen us preparing the fortifications. |
| 王: 他們 lì刻 就用 lyóu 彈砲打我們. | They immediately bombarded us with howitzers. |
| 李: 我不是讓你快點兒 wò-dǎu 了麽? | I told you to lie down quickly, didn't I? |
| 王: Wòdǎu 是 wòdǎu 了,可是還一樣受傷了. | I lay down all right. But I got hurt just the same. |
| 李: 你可別那樣說.要是你沒 wòdǎu, 你知道 lyóu彈 | Don't you talk like that. If you had not lain down, you might have been hurt worse. Do you |

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| 砲多麼利害,很可能就打中你的 dù 子或是更要緊的地方. | know how powerful the howitzer is? It would have been possible for you to get hurt in the abdomen or some more important part of your body. |
| 王: 你想敵人會開始攻勢麼? | Do you think the enemy would start an attack? |
| 李: 我們在醫院一個多禮拜了.前線的情形一點也不清楚.你看他們會攻擊麼? | We have been in the hospital for over a week. We don't know anything about the front line. Do you think they would launch an attack? |
| 王: 要是他們不攻擊,前幾天為甚麼要用那麼多的炮轟擊我們呢? | If they were not planning to attack, why would they have bombarded us so heavily a few days ago. |
| 李: 也可能那只是 răulwàn射擊,不是真的攻擊. | That might have been just harrassment fire, not a real attack. |
| 王: 我看我們的 sz 令部最好預備好,省得敵人來了吃 kwēi. | I think headquarters had better be prepared so as not to be stung when the enemy really comes. |
| 李: 我也這樣想.我們的前線 háugōu 不太好,各種 yăn 體都不夠. | I think so too The trenches in the front line are not too good. Nor are there enough emplacements. |

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| 王：我記得我們沒有機關槍yǎn體.一直到我們受傷的那一天bān長才忙着叫人wā呢. | I remember we did not have machine gun emplacements. The squad leader did not order them dug until the day we were wounded. |
| 李：我想我們打的jwāng前頭應當有些shé fù形鐵szwǎng,敵人就更不容易過來了. | I feel that we should have some concertina in front of the posts we put up. Then it would be more difficult for the enemy to come cross. |
| 王：我聽說排長已經跟sz令部說給我們送那種鐵szwǎng了.可是誰知道甚麼時候送的到. | I heard that our squad leader had requested headquarters to supply us with that type of barbed wire entanglement. But who knows when we will get them. |
| 李：我不喜歡fángyù jèn地,老是敵人攻擊我們,不能攻擊敵人.被動真沒有主動好. | I don't like to take a defensive position, always waiting for the enemy's attack and not being able to attack the enemy. The passive way is really not as good as taking the initiative. |
| 王：我nìng可在我們攻擊的時候受傷,不喜歡我在fángyù jèn地裏讓敵人砲彈打中. | I'd rather be wounded when attacking the enemy than be hit in a defensive position by enemy artillery. |
| 李：這也是沒有法子的事.希望我們sz令部早一點兒決定攻擊. | There is nothing we can do about it. Hope headquarters will hurry up and decide to attack. |

## II. Interrogation

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| 一個美國軍官王明問一個中國 fúlwǒ 李方問題有人給 fānyi. | An American officer, Wáng Míng, asks a Chinese POW, Lee Fāng, many questions. Someone interprets for them. |
| 王:你叫甚麼? | What is your name? |
| 李:我叫李方. | I am Lee Fāng. |
| 王:你是第二步兵 shr̄,第一團第三營的兵麼? | Are you a soldier from the 3rd battalion, 1st regiment, 2nd infantry division? |
| 李:我是第三營步兵連的兵. | I am from the infantry company of the 3rd battalion. |
| 王:你在那排? | Which platoon are you from? |
| 李:我在步槍排步槍bān. | I am from the infantry squad, infantry platoon. |
| 王:我們 fúlwǒ 你的時候,你正在我們鐵 szwǎng 前頭.你在那兒做甚麼? | When we captured you, you were in front of our barbed wire entanglement. What were you doing there? |
| 李:我的bān長叫我去 pwò 壞你們的鐵 szwǎng.他看見你們有兩個兵在打 jwāng,又 ān 上鐵 szwǎng.他怕我們攻擊的時候,不容易過去. | My squad leader ordered me to destroy your barbed wire entanglement. He saw two of your soldiers putting up posts and barbed wire entanglement He was afraid that when we launched an attack, it would be difficult for us to cross it. |

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| 王:你們預備攻擊我們麼? | Were you preparing to attack us? |
| 李:Bān長說我們預備用一團人 tūpwò 你們的 jèn地. | The squad leader said that we planned to use one battalion to break through your position. |
| 王:你們預備甚麼時候攻擊我們呢? | When do you plan to attack us? |
| 李:現在我不知道了. | Now, I no longer know. |
| 王:你怎麼說現在不知道了? | Why do you say you don't know any longer? |
| 李:我們在沒攻擊你們以前,預備先用砲把你們的 fángyù 工事 pwò 壞了再開始攻擊. | Before we attack you, we planned to destroy your fortifications by artillery bombardment. |
| 王:你說的 dàu 是不錯.你們的砲兵轟擊我們好幾個鐘頭.你們用了幾門砲? | You are right. Your artillery bombarded us for a few hours. How many artillery pieces did you use? |
| 李:我聽說砲兵用了六門砲,換着轟擊你們. | I heard that the artillery company used six artillery pieces in turn to bombard your position. |
| 王:我們不是也用砲轟擊你們的砲兵 jèn 地了麼? | Didn't our artillery bombard your position also? |
| 李:你們的砲兵可真利害.我們的 lyóu 彈炮是 105 公lí 的,你們的是202公lí的,很快就被你們 jr̀yā 住了. | Your artillery is fierce. Our howitzers are 105mm. Yours are 202 mm. Therefore, ours were quickly neutralized by yours. |

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| 王：你們的炮兵沒打中我們要緊的 fángyù 工事，是不是還要攻擊我們的 jèn 地呢？ | Your artillery did not hit our important fortification. Are you still going to attack us? |
| 李：我們 bān 長說，sz 令部不預備 lì 刻攻擊了. | Our squad leader said that headquarters was not going to attack immediately. |
| 王：你知道為甚麼麼？ | Do you know why? |
| 李：我想因為你們 jù 城很好，fángyù 工事不錯．要是不先用炮把你們 fángyù 工事 pwò 壞了，我們攻擊的時候，士兵 swǔnshř 一定很大. | I believe this is because your fortifications are very good. If we didn't destroy your fortifications first with artillery, we would have very heavy casualties. |
| 王：你們的炮兵不行，為甚麼不用飛機轟炸我們呢？ | Your artillery is not effective. Why didn't you use airplanes to bomb us? |
| 李：我也問過 bān 長這個問題．他說，我們的飛機都用在保護我們要緊的大城跟營 chyū 沒有多少可以飛到前線來. | I asked my squad leader the same question. He said that our airplanes are all engaged in protecting our large cities and military posts. There are not many that can be spared to fly to the front line and help. |
| 王：這樣兒你們不是很吃 kwēi 麼？ | Then wouldn't you have to take big losses? |
| 李：我們知道很吃 kwēi，可是也沒有甚麼法子. | We know it, but there is nothing we can do about it. |

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| 王： | 你們還預備用炮轟擊我們麼？ | Do you still plan to bombard us with artillery? |
| 李： | 我們現在炮兵連的六門炮都被你們的炮彈pwò壞了.我們得等sz令部給我們送新炮. | All six artillery pieces in our artillery company were damaged by your artillery. We have to wait for new artillery pieces to arrive from headquarters. |
| 王： | 你們還跟sz令部要105公11的炮麼？ | Are you still requesting 105 mm artillery pieces from headquarters? |
| 李： | 聽說炮兵連連長請sz令部給我們202公11的lyóu彈炮.他說105公11的炮沒法子跟你們打. | I heard that the artillery company commander requested 202 mm howitzers. He said the 105mm howitzer is useless against you. |
| 王： | 你們要的炮甚麼時候可以到呢？ | When will the artillery pieces arrive? |
| 李： | 這個我可沒聽說.炮不到,我們沒法子再轟擊你們. | I didn't hear anything about that. We cannot bombard your position before our artillery pieces arrive. |
| 王： | 你們的炮兵jèn地裏炮的yǎn體怎麼樣？ | How are the emplacements for your artillery pieces? |
| 李： | 大概不太好. sz令部說,炮兵連連長沒把炮的yǎn體nùng好,被你們一轟擊就都pwò壞了. | Probably not very good. Headquarters said that the artillery company commander did not make good emplacements for the artillery pieces. There- |

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| | fore, they were all damaged by your bombardment. |
| **王**:你的bān長叫你來pwò壞我們的鐵sz̆wăng.他沒教你怎麼pwò壞麼? | Your squad leader ordered you to come and destroy our barbed wire entanglement. Did he teach you how to do the job? |
| **李**:他叫我用fŭ子把jwāng nùng壞就行了. | He told me to use an ax to damage the posts. That's all. |
| **王**:好像你沒有那麼做吧. | It looks as if you didn't do what he ordered. |
| **李**:不是我沒聽bān長的mìng令,是你們的jwāng前頭還有shé fù形鐵sz̆wăng,我過不去. | It is not that I didn't obey my squad leader's orders. In front of the posts there was much concertina, I could not get through. |
| **王**:那個時候你怎麼辦呢? | What did you do then? |
| **李**:我就想用手lyóu彈把你們鐵sz̆wăng的jwāng子pwò壞.可是第一個手lyóu彈一爆炸,你們的人就來把我們fúlwŏ了. | I thought of using hand grenades to damage the posts. But as soon as the first hand grenade exploded, your men came and captured me. |
| **王**:你覺得我們的炮兵怎麼樣? | What do you think of our artillery? |
| **李** 你們炮兵不錯,就是總 | Your artillery is not bad. The only thing is that your artillery never took |

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| 不主動攻擊,老是被動的讓我們轟擊. | initiative. You were always passive, allowing us to bombard you. |
| 王:我們不是也轟擊你們了麼? | Didn't we bombard your position? |
| 李:我的意思是說,要是我們不轟擊你們,你們就不主動的轟擊我們.連răulwàn射擊你們都不shr̀shr. | I mean, if we did not bombard you, you would not bombard us. You did not even try harrassment fire. |
| 王:我們有我們的jìhwa,不能告訴你.你以後一定明白.你在我們這兒覺得怎麼樣? | We have our plans and can't talk about them with you. You will understand later. How do you like it here? |
| 李:在你們這兒住的,吃的,穿的都不錯,可是我還是想回家. | Everything is fine here. However, I would still like to go home. |
| 王:現在不行,以後也許可以讓你回去.你等着吧,別着jí.我明天可能還要問你別的事情. | It cannot be done now. Maybe later we can let you go home. You just wait. Don't worry. I probably will ask you about something else tomorrow. |

## Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146. | ān | 按 | V: | to install |
| 147. | bǎuhù | 保護 | V/N: | protect/protection |
| 148. | bèidùng | 被動 | SV/A: | passive/involuntarily |
| 149. | chyánshàu | 前哨 | N: | outpost |
| 150. | chyánsyàn<br>(chyánfāng) | 前綫<br>(前方) | N: | front (military) |
| | 150.1 hòufāng | 後方 | N: | rear |
| 151. | dìsyungmen | 弟兄們 | N: | (army term of address) men, our men, comrades |
| 152. | dīngdz̀fǔ | 丁字斧 | N: | pickaxe |
| 153. | fángyù jèndì | 防禦陣地 | N: | defensive position |
| | 153.1 fángyù | 防禦 | V/N: | to defend against/defense |
| 154. | gūngshr̀ | 攻勢 | N: | offensive |
| 155. | jàumíngdàn | 照明彈 | N: | flare |
| 156. | jr̀yā | 制壓 | V: | neutralize |
| 157. | jùchéng | 築城 | V/N: | fortify/fortification |
| 158. | jǔdùng | 主動 | N: | initiative |
| 159. | jwāng | 樁 | N: | post, stake, pole |
| 160. | kěnéng | 可能 | SV/A/N: | possible/possibly/possibility |
| 161. | nìngkě | 寧可 | A: | rather |
| 162. | pwòhwài | 破壞 | V/N: | destroy/destruction |
| 163. | rǎulwàn | 擾亂 | V: | harass, disturb |
| | 163.1 rǎulwàn shèjī | 擾亂射擊 | N: | harassment fire |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 164. | shéfùsyíng tyěsžwǎng | 蛇腹形鐵絲網 | N: | concertina (wire net) |
| 165. | tūpwò | 突破 | V/N: | penetrate/penetration |
| 166. | wā | 挖 | V: | to dig |
| 167. | wòdǎu | 臥倒 | V: | lie down, hit the dirt |
| 168. | yǎntǐ | 掩體 | N: | emplacement |

## III. Interrogation

| | |
|---|---|
| 一位美國軍官王明參觀前線跟一位中國軍官張合談話,有人給 fānyi. | An American Officer, Wáng Míng, visiting the front line, talks with a Chinese Officer, Jāng Hé. Someone interprets for them. |
| 王:這幾天前線的情形怎麼樣？ | How are things going at the front line these days? |
| 張:這幾天敵人的炮老打我們.我們的前 shàu jèn地很吃 kwēi. | These few days the enemy artillery has been bombarding us. We have had some losses in the outpost area. |
| 王:你們沒想法子把敵人的炮兵 jr̀yā 住麼? | Didn't you try to neutralize the enemy's artillery fire? |
| 張:我們的炮兵也用大炮轟擊他們的 jèn 地,可是不知道為甚麼不能把他們 jr̀ya 住. | We bombarded them also. But we didn't understand why we could not neutralize their artillery fire. |
| 王:大概你們的炮口jing不夠大吧? | Probably because the muzzles of your artillery pieces are too small. |
| 張:很可能.敵人用的是 lyóu彈炮,有的 105 公li 的,有的是 202 公li 的,都很利害. | Very possible. The enemy howitzers are either 105 mm or 202 mm. Both were quite fierce. |
| 王:你們的炮跟他們的口jing 一樣嗎? | Are the muzzles of your artillery pieces the same sizes as those of the enemy's? |

| | |
|---|---|
| **張**: 一樣 dàu 是一樣, jř 是他們炮兵 jèn 地, jù 城都很好. 炮的 yǎn 體也不錯, 所以沒法子把他們的炮 pwò 壞了. | They are the same all right. The only thing is that the fortifications at their artillery positions are good. Their emplacements are also good. Therefore, there is no way of destroying their artillery. |
| **王**: 你想敵人為甚麼用炮轟擊你們呢? 是不是就是 rǎulwàn 射擊? | Why do you think the enemy used artillery to bombard you? Was it merely harassment fire? |
| **張**: 我想不就是 rǎulwàn 射擊. 我聽 sz 令部的情報軍官說, 他們預備先用炮兵轟擊我們, 再用步兵跟戰車 tùpwò 我們的 jèn 地. | I don't think it was just that. I heard from the intelligence officer at headquarters that they planned to bombard us with artillery and then use infantry and tanks to break through our position. |
| **王**: 現在您的炮兵不能把他們的炮兵 jřya 住, 您預備怎麼呢? | Now that your artillery cannot neutralize their artillery, what are you going to do? |
| **張**: 我打算請 sz 令部讓空軍叫飛機轟炸他們的炮兵 jèn 地. | I plan to request the air force to bomb their artillery position. |
| **王**: 用空軍轟炸是很好的戰術. 可是敵人的高射炮怎麼樣? 我們有沒有情報? | This is good tactics. However, do you have an intelligence report on the condition of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns? |

| | |
|---|---|
| 張:敵人的高射炮jèn地,我們用空中照相,已經都知道了.不算太多. | We took pictures of enemy anti-aircraft gun positions from the air, and already know what it is like. They don't have many anti-aircraft guns. |
| 王:敵人的空軍呢? | How about the enemy air force? |
| 張:敵人的空軍不多,都在他們後方,保護他們的大城,所以我們很放心. | The enemy air force is small. They are in the rear protecting their large cities. Therefore we have nothing to worry about. |
| 王:你們的空軍甚麼時候出去轟炸敵人呢? | When is your air force setting out to bomb the enemy? |
| 張:不是今天,就是明天.我們的jèn地是fángyù jèn地.我們就fángshǒu不攻擊,也不希望敵人來攻擊,就不會有太多的人ywán swǔnshr了. | If not today, then it will be tomorrow. Our position is a defensive one. We need only defend our position, and do not expect to attack the enemy. If the enemy doesn't come, we won't have heavy casualties. |
| 王:你們jèn地的jù城怎麼樣? | How are the fortifications at your position? |
| 張:我們的前shàu jèn地就用háugōu,我已經mìng令步兵-bān的bān長把機關槍yǎn體做好. | We have only trenches at our outposts. I already ordered the squad leader of the infantry squad to build machine gun emplacements. |

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|---|---|
| 王：你們的háugōu 前頭有甚麼 fángyù 工事麼？ | What fortifications do you have in front of your trenches? |
| 張：前 shàu 的步兵 bān bān 長給我報告說，他已經派兵在 háugōu 前頭打上jwāng，並且 ān 上鐵sZwǎng 了. | The squad leader of the outpost infantry squad reports that he already sent men to install posts and barbed entanglements in front of the trenches. |
| 王：敵人看見你們預備這些 fángyù 工事，沒給你們 máfan 麼？ | The enemy saw you prepare these fortifications. Didn't they give you any trouble? |
| 張：怎麼沒給我們 máfan？那天晚上，我們叫兩個兵 ān 鐵sZwǎng 的時候，就吃了 kwēi. | They certainly did. We got stung the day our men installed the barbed wire entanglements. |
| 王：怎麼吃了kwēi ？ | How? |
| 張：我們的兩個兵打完了jwāng 正在 ān 鐵 sZwǎng， 敵人就用 lyóu 彈炮打他們. | Two of our men had just finished putting up the posts. While they were installing barbed wire entanglements, the enemy started shelling us with howitzers. |
| 王：晚上敵人看的見麼？ | Could the enemy see at night? |
| 張：他們先用照明彈把我們 ān 鐵sZwǎng 的地方 nùng 的很亮，才發射的 lyóu 彈炮. | They first used flares to light up our position and then bombarded us with howitzers. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 王：你們 ān 鐵szwăng 的兩個兵都受傷了麼？ | Were those two soldiers, who installed the barbed wire entanglements, wounded? |
| 張：都受傷了syingkwēi受的傷不太重 | They were. Fortunately not very seriously. |
| 王：都是那些地方受的傷？ | Where were the wounds? |
| 張：一個是 gēbie 上受了傷，一個是 twĕi上受了傷，現在都在醫院裏． | One was hurt in the arm. The other was hurt in the leg. They are both in the hospital now. |
| 王：你們的鐵szwăng 是甚麼樣的？ | What kind or barbed wire entanglements did you have? |
| 張：我們現在用的有兩種．一種是ān 在 jwāng上的，一種是 shéfù 形鐵 szwăng．我們就放在jwāng前頭． | We are using two kinds. One is attached to posts, the other is the concertina type which we place in front of the posts. |
| 王：你想敵人會開始攻勢麼？ | Do you think the enemy will launch an attack? |
| 張：這不 găn 說．要是他們有戰車跟裝甲部隊，他們可能開始攻勢． | I wouldn't dare to say. If they have tanks and armoured units, they might. |
| 王：要是你們用空軍把他們炮兵 jèn 地 pwò 壞了，他們不就沒有火力 jr ywān 了麼？ | If you use the air force to destroy their artillery position, then they wouldn't have any artillery, I suppose. |

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|---|---|---|
| 張: | 所以 sz 令部預備叫空軍去轟炸他們. | That is why headquarters plans to send the air force to bomb them. |
| 王: | 敵人的裝甲部隊怎麼樣? | How are the enemy armored units? |
| 張: | 以前沒看見敵人用戰車,裝甲車.他們幾次攻擊都是用步兵. | We did not see the enemy use tanks and armored units in the past. During past attacks, they used the infantry. |
| 王: | 你們有沒有新的情報? | Do you have the latest intelligence report? |
| 張: | 前幾天的情報說,敵人從後方nùng來了不少戰車,裝甲車,都是蘇聯做的. | According to the report several days ago, they have many tanks and armored cars that were all made in Russia. |
| 王: | 你想他們這次要用戰車攻擊麼? | Do you think they will use tanks to attack? |
| 張: | 很可能.要不然,他們為甚麼要送這麼多戰車,裝甲車到前線來呢? | Very possible. Otherwise, why did they send so many tanks and armored cars to the front line? |
| 王: | 那麼你們預備用甚麼戰術打他們的戰車呢? | In that case, what tactics do you plan to use to fight their tanks? |
| 張: | 我們的jìhwà 是先讓他們的戰車打到我們的炮兵 jèn 地前頭,再用最新的戰 fáng炮攻擊他們. | We plan to let their tanks advance to the front of our artillery position. Then we will use the latest types of antitank guns to attack them. |

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|---|---|
| 王：您這戰術很好.我想一定可以打敗敵人. | Your tactics are very good. I think you surely will defeat the enemy. |

## IV. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 609-615)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 609. | 防 | fáng | V: to protect from, guard against | 防yù工事 | - fortifications, defense work |
| | | | | 防守 | - defend, protect against, preparation against |
| | | | | 防yì證明書 | - a medical certificate of immunization |
| 610. | 守 | shǒu | V: hold, maintain, protect, to hold on to, abide | 守wèi | - protect against, guard |
| | | | | 防守 | - defend, protect against, preparation against |
| 611. | 築<br>(筑) | jù | BF: to build | 築城 | - fortify, fortification |
| | | | | jyàn 築 | - build, building, construction |
| 612. | 掩 | yǎn | V: to cover over, to conceal | 掩體 | - emplacement |
| 613. | 絲 | sz̄ | N: silk, wire | 鐵絲網 | - barbed wire entanglement |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 614. | 網<br>(网) | wǎng | N: net, veil | 鐵絲網 | - barbed wire entanglement |
| 615. | 陣 | jèn | BF: battle, a file of soldiers | 陣地<br>防 yù 陣地 | - position (military)<br>- defensive position |

## B. 句子

1. 無論防守或是進攻,士兵射擊技術都得很好.
2. 築城包 kwò 很多工事,避免作戰的時候人 ywán 受傷.
3. Jàngàiwù , 鐵絲網,都是由很有經驗的人造的.
4. 新兵冒着大雨練習炸一 dzwò 橋,苦極了.
5, 請你給來參觀的人解釋 lì 射, wò 射,這兩種 dz 勢.
6. 沙發上的箱子很輕,是甚麼材料作的?
7. 一架噴射機平均比平常的飛機快幾倍?
8. 有一個消息說,有人在滑冰的時候被謀殺了.
9. 國際的情形很複雜,要把各國的關係弄清楚了,不太容易.
10. 有人反對報上老登犯罪的新聞,說那對

社會的影響非常壞.

11.炸藥的爆炸力太利害,所有的工程都炸壞了.你贊成立刻叫救護車跟拖車來麼?

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C. Gù 事

十二月十九日. 禮拜一.

今天下大雪,這是我們調到前線來最冷的一天.從前天起,我們的任務是在前shàu注意敵人要做甚麼,避免敵人來jēn察或是來打我們.要是我們知道敵人來jēn察或是要來攻擊,我們就可以警告我們的部隊.我們還有一個任務,就是不讓敵人知道我們的陣地在那兒.

我們離敵人最近,雖然很危險,可是我們找了一個很好的地方,可以看見敵人,敵人沒法子看見我們.我們有很好的掩體,並且前頭也有各種jàngàiwù, 後頭還有pǎi擊炮.

昨天晚上我們聽見敵人大炮的聲音.火力很強.我想大概不是rǎulwàn射擊,就是想找出來我們的陣地.我們syìngkwēi沒受甚麼swǔnshr̄, 也沒轟擊他們,所以結果

L. 95

敵人還不知道我們的陣地在那兒.

敵人也發射照明彈.我們都 wòdǎu 不動.

敵人在中午的時候,忽然又開始轟擊.很多飛機也來轟炸,我想他們可能知道了我們的陣地,要開始攻勢;所以先用炮轟擊 jìya 我們.可是我們已經都準備好了.

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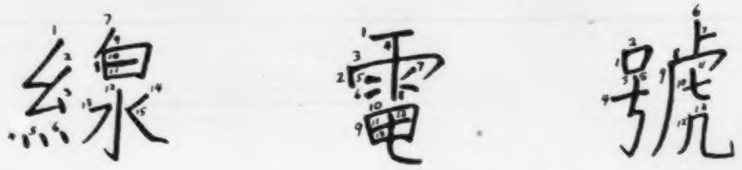
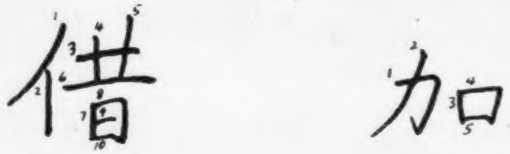
## V. WRITING

### A. Writing (characters 401-405)





### B. Radicals

1. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 線
2. 雨 (rain, 173) as in: 電
3. 虍 (tiger, 141) as in: 號
4. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 借
5. 力 (strength 19) as in: 加

# VOCABULARY INDEX

A

| | | | LESSON |
|---|---|---|---|
| ān | V: | to install | 95 |
| ānwèi | V/N: | comfort, console | 94 |

B

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bān | N: | class (school) | 89 |
| bàugwǎn | N: | newspaper office | 93 |
| bǎuhù | V/N: | protect/protection | 95 |
| bàujà | V/N: | explode/explosion | 91 |
| bàusyǎngǎn | N: | safety lever | 91 |
| bǎusyǎnjēn | N: | safety pin | 91 |
| bèi | M: | times, -folds | 88 |
| bèidùng | SV/A: | passive/involuntarily | 95 |
| bùjyǒu | Ph: | before long, not long | 92 |
| byě | SV: | flat (tire, ball) | 90 |

C

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| chēlwúndz | N: | wheel | 90 |
| chéngdù | N: | standard, degree | 94 |
| chēsyāng | N: | trunk (of car) | 92 |
| chētāi | N: | tire | 90 |
| chídz | N: | flag | 92 |
| chīnchi | N: | relative | 94 |
| chīngchìdàn | N: | hydrogen bomb | 90 |
| chíshŕ | A: | actually, in fact | 90 |
| chìyóujàn | N: | gasoline station | 90 |
| chūbìn | V/N: | funeral | 94 |
| chúle ....... (yǐwài) | Ph: | in addition to (aside from....) | 91 |
| chyáng | N: | wall | 90 |
| chyǎng | V: | to rob | 90 |
| chyángdàu | N: | robber | 90 |
| chyánshàu | N: | outpost | 95 |
| chyánshwěitǐng | N: | submarine | 88 |
| chyánsyàn (chyánfāng) | N: | front (military) | 95 |

D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dānjyàchwáng | N: | litter (for carrying the wounded) | 92 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dànyàushǒu | N: | ammunition carrier | 91 |
| dàu | M: | (measure for wall or defense line) | 92 |
| děijáule | V: | caught | 92 |
| dēngbàu | VO: | to publish or insert in newspaper | 92 |
| dìdyǎn | N: | location, site | 92 |
| dīngdz̀fǔ | N: | pickaxe | 95 |
| dìsyūngmen | N: | (army term of address) men, our men, comrades | 95 |
| dǔ | V: | to plug up or to block | 88 |
| dwàn | SV: | broken | 93 |
| dwójyǒu | Ph: | how long | 92 |
| dwōréntsāudzwò wǔchì | N: | crew-served weapon | 91 |
| dwūn | M: | ton | 89 |
| dyànyǐ | N: | electric chair | 94 |
| dyàu | V: | to hang | 93 |
| dyàuchá | V/N: | investigate/investigation | 92 |
| dyàusž̌ | V: | hang (legal execution) | 93 |
| dzāi | N: | disaster | 88 |
| dzànchéng | V: | agree, approve | 94 |
| dzāngwù | N: | loot | 92 |
| dzáyīn | N: | static | 90 |
| dzwèi | N: | crime | 93 |
| dzwò | M: | (measure for mountains, bridges, or mansions) | 92 |
| dzwòmèng | V: | to dream | 94 |
| dz̀yóu | N: | freedom | 94 |

E

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| èrděngbīng | N: | private (E-2) | 91 |

F

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fǎndwèi | V/N: | oppose/opposition | 94 |
| fàndzwèi | VO: | commit a crime | 93 |
| fàngdàjìng | N: | magnifying glass | 93 |
| fānggūnglǐ | N: | square kilometer | 89 |
| fāngsyàngpān | N: | the aiming circle | 91 |
| fángyù | V/N: | to defend against/defense | 95 |
| fángyù jèndì | N: | defensive position | 95 |
| fànren | N: | a criminal | 92 |
| fāshè | N: | fire (weapon) | 91 |
| féilyàu | N: | fertilizer | 88 |
| fǔdz | N: | ax | 88 |
| fǔdzá | SV: | complicated | 93 |

G

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gòudzàu | N: | construction, mechanism | 91 |
| gūnglí | M: | millimeter | 91 |
| gūngshr̀ | N: | offensive | 95 |
| gūngsz̄ | N: | company, corporation | 93 |
| gwānsyi | N: | relation, connection, relevance | 90 |
| gwójì | SV: | international | 93 |
| gwùndz | N: | club, stick | 90 |

H

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hòu | SV: | thick | 88 |
| hòufāng | N: | rear | 95 |
| hūngdēng | N: | red light | 92 |
| hūngjàjī | N: | bomber | 89 |
| húnglyùdēng | N: | traffic lights | 92 |
| hwá | V: | to slip | 89 |
| hwábīng | V/N: | skate/skating | 89 |
| hwásywě | V/N: | ski/skiing | 89 |
| hwǒdzāi | N: | fire (disaster) | 88 |
| hwǒlì | N: | fire power | 91 |
| hwǒlì jr̄ywán | N: | fire support | 91 |
| hwǒlú | N: | stove | 89 |

J

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| jàdàn | N: | bomb | 89 |
| jáuhwǒ | VO: | catch fire | 88 |
| jàumíngdàn | N: | flare | 95 |
| jèngmíng | V/N: | to certify/proof | 93 |
| jèngmíngshū | N: | certificate | 93 |
| jēntàn | N: | detective | 93 |
| jǐfēnjrjǐ | Ph: | what fraction | 88 |
| jīhwèi | N: | opportunity | 89 |
| jìjě | N: | reporter | 92 |
| jǐngchájyú | N: | police office, police department, police section | 93 |
| jǐnggàu | V/N: | warn/warning | 90 |
| jīngyàn | N: | experience | 89 |
| jǐnjāng | SV: | tense | 90 |
| jřhǎu | IE: | can do nothing but | 90 |
| jŕsyíng | V: | execute (a sentence); to put into effect, to put into action (a matter, a law, a proposal) | 94 |

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| jřwén | N: | finger-print | 93 |
| jr̀yā | V: | neutralize | 95 |
| jr̄ywán | V/N: | support | 91 |
| jūbǎu | N: | gems, pearl, and jewelry | 90 |
| jùchéng | V/N: | fortify/fortification | 95 |
| jǔdùng | N: | initiative | 95 |
| jùngdà | SV: | important | 93 |
| jùngyàu | SV/N: | important/importance | 93 |
| jwāng | N: | post, stake, pole | 95 |
| jyālwún | M: | gallon | 93 |
| jyānyù | N: | prison | 93 |
| jyāutūng | N: | traffic | 92 |
| jyāutūng jǐngchá | N: | traffic police | 92 |
| jyāutūngsyàn | N: | line (or route) of transportation | 92 |
| jyégwǒ | N: | result, consequence, end result | 94 |
| jyěshr | V/N: | explain/explanation | 93 |
| jyòuhwǒ | VO: | to put out a fire | 88 |
| jyòuhwǒchē | N: | fire truck | 88 |
| jyòuhwǒdwèi | N: | fire brigade | 88 |

K

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| kǎn | V: | to chop | 88 |
| kǎuhwǒ | VO: | warm oneself at the fireside | 89 |
| kěnéng | SV/A/N: | possible/possibly/ possibility | 95 |
| kěpà | SV: | horrible, frightening | 94 |
| kǔ | SV: | bitter, hard, difficult | 94 |
| kǔgūng | N: | hard laborer | 94 |

L

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| lāhwǒswǒ | N: | lanyard | 91 |
| lyǔdēng | N: | green light | 92 |

M

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| mǎ | M: | yard | 91 |
| mái | V: | to bury | 94 |
| màusyǎn | VO: | to risk danger | 90 |
| màuyān | VO: | to (give off) smoke | 88 |
| méigwānsyi | Ph: | unrelated, irrelevant, it doesn't matter | 90 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| méng | V: | to mask | 90 |
| mèng | N: | dream | 94 |
| mèngjyàn | RV: | dream about | 94 |
| móushā | V: | murder | 90 |
| mùshr̄ | N: | pastor (protestant) | 94 |
| myǎu | N: | second (of time) | 91 |
| myáujwǔnshǒu | N: | gunner | 91 |

N

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| nàma | Ph: | in that case | 89 |
| nèitāi | N: | inner tube | 90 |
| ní | N: | mud | 88 |
| níngkě | A: | rather | 95 |

P

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pànjywé | V: | sentence | 93 |
| pàubīnglyán | N: | battery (military) | 91 |
| pàushǒu | N: | cannoneer | 91 |
| pēnshèjī | N: | jet plane | 88 |
| píngjwūn | N: | average | 89 |
| pwòhwài | V/N: | destroy/destruction | 95 |

R

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rǎulwàn | V: | harass, disturb | 95 |
| rǎulwàn shèji | N: | harassment fire | 95 |
| rénkǒu | N: | population | 89 |
| rénshùr | N: | number of people | 88 |

S

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sǎuchú | V/N: | sweep off/ clean up | 89 |
| shādài | N: | sand bag | 91 |
| shàngdyàu | VO: | hang (oneself) | 93 |
| shèchéng | N: | range | 91 |
| shéfùsyíng tyěsz̄wǎng | N: | concertina (wire net) | 95 |
| shèhwèi | N: | society | 93 |
| shénfù | N: | Catholic priest | 94 |
| shěnwèn | V: | cross examine | 93 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| shǒudyàntǔng<br>(shǒudyàndēng) | N: | flash light | 88 |
| shǒukàu | N: | handcuffs | 92 |
| shōurù | N: | income | 92 |
| shōuyīnjī | N: | radio receiver | 90 |
| shwāidǎu | V: | fall, fall down | 89 |
| shwěibà | N: | dike, dam | 88 |
| shwěidzāi | N: | flood | 88 |
| sùngdzàng | VO: | to attend a funeral and follow the coffin | 94 |
| syàsywě | VO: | snow (falls) | 88 |
| syàyǔ | VO: | rain (falls) | 88 |
| syīnwén | N: | news | 92 |
| syīnwén jìjě | N: | news reporter | 92 |
| syūyàu | V/N: | need, require | 94 |
| sywě | N: | snow | 89 |
| sywěchē | N: | sleigh, sled | 89 |
| sywěrén | N: | snowman | 89 |
| sžshāng | N: | casuality | 92 |
| sžsyíng | N: | death sentence | 94 |

## T

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tái | V: | to lift | 90 |
| táng | M: | measure for class (hours) | 89 |
| tōu | V: | to steal | 90 |
| tsáilyàu | N: | data; material | 93 |
| tsāudzùng | V: | control | 91 |
| tsúngláí | A: | (never) before, from the beginning (of time) | 94 |
| tūpwò | V/N: | penetrate/penetration | 95 |
| tùr | N: | rabbit | 88 |
| twō | V: | to tow | 92 |
| twōchē | N: | tow-truck, trailer | 92 |
| tyětyáu | N: | rod-iron | 93 |

## W

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wā | V: | to dig | 95 |
| wàitāi | N: | tire | 90 |
| wòdǎu | N: | lie down, hit the dirt | 95 |
| wúdzwòlìpàu | N: | recoilless rifle | 91 |

### Y

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| yánjyōu | V/N: | stufy/research | 89 |
| yǎntǐ | N: | emplacement | 95 |
| yìděngbīng | N: | private (E-1) | 91 |
| yǐngsyǎng | V/N: | influence, affect | 94 |
| yóuyǔng | V: | to swim | 88 |